State of Arizona Exceptional Event Documentation of High Wind Dust Event PM_{10} Exceedances on September 27-28, 2016 in the Maricopa County PM_{10} Nonattainment Area

Produced by:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Maricopa County Air Quality Department Maricopa Association of Governments

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September 27-28, 2016 High Wind Dust Event

(Image source: http://www.azfamily.com/story/33265871/slideshow-massive-wall-of-dust-hits-valley?autostart=true)

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I. INTRODUCTION

This documentation is being submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to demonstrate that exceedances of the 24-hour PM₁₀ standard at the Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors in the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area on September 27-28, 2016 should be excluded from use in determinations of exceedances or violations of the 24-hour PM₁₀ National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) as an exceptional event caused by a high wind dust event. This documentation serves to meet the requirements of Clean Air Act Section 319(b) (Air quality monitoring data influenced by exceptional events) and the EPA final rule, *Treatment of Data Influenced by Exceptional Events* (81 FR 68216), as codified in 40 CFR Sections 50.1 and 50.14. Additionally, state and local agencies are in the process of developing a mitigation plan for the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area to meet the requirements of 40 CFR Section 51.930. The mitigation plan will be submitted to EPA by September 30, 2018, as required by 40 CFR Section 51.930(b)(3).

Summary of the Exceptional Event

On September 27, 2016, a strong evening thunderstorm outflow materialized over the west-central desert of Pinal County, sending significant blowing dust northward into the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area. The National Weather Service issued a blowing dust advisory for the greater Phoenix area, warning of wind gusts up to 40 mph and localized visibilities falling below one mile. Sustained winds near the source area of the outflow were reported as high as 25 mph with gusts of 41 mph. As the outflow moved north into the nonattainment area, wind speeds decreased, but were still significant enough to carry the initial wall of windblown dust into the area. The outflow winds died down after reaching the core of the greater Phoenix area, leaving the dust trapped and suspended in the air overnight and into the morning hours of September 28, 2016, ultimately causing exceedances on September 27 and 28, 2016.

PM₁₀ concentrations spiked rapidly in the greater Phoenix area with the arrival of the outflow-generated windblown dust, with five-minute average concentrations as high as 2,860 μg/m³. PM₁₀ concentrations remained elevated throughout the evening and into the morning of September 28, 2016, as trapped windblown dust slowly settled out of the air under calm conditions. Two monitors located in the central portion of the nonattainment area exceeded the 24-hour PM₁₀ standard on September 27, 2016, and one monitor exceeded on September 28, 2016, as a result of the high wind dust event (Table 1–1). The source area of the windblown dust is identified as the desert of west-central Pinal County. While the outflow-generated winds were strong enough to transport windblown dust into the nonattainment area, wind speeds had started to subside as the outflow reached the nonattainment area, making it unlikely that any significant windblown dust from anthropogenic sources within the nonattainment area contributed to the exceedances.

Table 1-1. PM₁₀ Monitors Affected by the High Wind Dust Event.

				Exceeding 24-Hour PM ₁₀
Monitor Name	County	Operating Agency	Monitor ID	Concentration
Glendale	Maricopa	Maricopa County Air Quality Department	04-013-2001	180 μg/m³ (9/27/2016) 161 μg/m³ (9/28/2016)
JLG Supersite	Maricopa	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality	04-013-9997	223 μg/m3 (9/27/2016)

Statutory and Regulatory Requirements

Clean Air Act Section 319(b) defines an exceptional event as an event that:

- (i) affects air quality;
- (ii) is not reasonably controllable or preventable.;
- (iii) is an event caused by human activity that is unlikely to recur at a particular location or a natural event; and
- (iv) is determined by the Administrator through the process established in the regulations promulgated under paragraph (2) [Regulations] to be an exceptional event.

EPA regulation in 40 CFR Section 50.1(j) further defines an exceptional event as:

"...an event(s) and its resulting emissions that affect air quality in such a way that there exists a clear causal relationship between the specific event(s) and the monitored exceedance(s) or violation(s), is not reasonably controllable or preventable, is an event(s) caused by human activity that is unlikely to recur at a particular location or a natural event(s), and is determined by the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR 50.14 to be an exceptional event. It does not include air pollution relating to source noncompliance. Stagnation of air masses and meteorological inversions do not directly cause pollutant emissions and are not exceptional events. Meteorological events involving high temperatures or lack of precipitation (i.e., severe, extreme or exceptional drought) also do not directly cause pollutant emissions and are not considered exceptional events. However, conditions involving high temperatures or lack of precipitation may promote occurrences of particular types of exceptional events, such as wildfires or high wind events, which do directly cause emissions."

EPA regulation in 40 CFR Section 50.14(c)(3)(iv) states that a demonstration to justify the exclusion of monitor data as an exceptional event must include:

- (A) A narrative conceptual model that describes the event(s) causing the exceedance or violation and a discussion of how emissions from the event(s) led to the exceedance or violation at the affected monitor(s);
- (B) A demonstration that the event affected air quality in such a way that there exists a clear causal relationship between the specific event and the monitored exceedance or violation;
- (C) Analyses comparing the claimed event-influenced concentration(s) to concentrations at the same monitoring site at other times to support the requirement at paragraph (c)(3)(iv)(B) [clear causal relationship] of this section. The Administrator shall not require a State to prove a specific percentile point in the distribution of data;
- (D) A demonstration that the event was both not reasonably controllable and not reasonably preventable; and
- (E) A demonstration that the event was a human activity that is unlikely to recur at a particular location or was a natural event.

Additionally, specific regulatory requirements related to demonstrations for high wind dust events are included in 40 CFR Section 50.14(b)(5). Details on how the statutory and regulatory requirements are addressed in this documentation are presented in the bulleted list below:

- Chapter II of this assessment includes a narrative conceptual model that describes the genesis of the high wind dust event and how PM₁₀ emissions from the high wind dust event caused the PM₁₀ exceedances on September 27-28, 2016 in the Maricopa County nonattainment area.
- Chapter III provides a detailed body of evidence that the event affected air quality through the clear causal relationship between the PM₁₀ emissions from the high wind dust event and the exceedances at the monitors in the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area. Section III also includes an analysis comparing the event-influenced exceeding PM₁₀ concentrations at the exceeding monitors to historical PM₁₀ concentrations at the monitors.
- Chapter IV presents evidence that the high wind dust event was a natural event and that the high wind dust event was neither reasonably controllable nor preventable.
- Chapter V includes a summary conclusion of the evidence presented in Chapters II-IV.

Procedural Requirements

This procedural requirements for submitting a demonstration to EPA for an exceptional event are included in 40 CFR Section 50.14(c). The procedural requirements include the schedules and procedures for notifying the public when an event occurs; for providing EPA with the initial notification of a potential exceptional event; and for documenting the public comment process. Specific procedural requirements are presented below:

• 40 CFR Section 50.14(c)(1)(i) – Public notification that event was occurring:

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) issued ensemble air quality forecasts for the Greater Phoenix area and dust control forecasts for Maricopa County on September 26-28, 2016 that discuss the possibility of blowing dust and elevated PM₁₀ concentrations as a result of thunderstorm outflows from monsoon season weather patterns. The forecast products that were issued on September 26-28, 2016 are included in Appendix A.

• 40 CFR Section 50.14(c)(2)(i) – Initial notification of potential exceptional event by creating an initial event description and flagging the associated data that have been submitted to the AOS database:

The Maricopa County Air Quality Department (MCAQD) has created an initial event description (high wind dust event) and flagged the associated air quality monitoring data for September 27-28, 2016 as an exceptional event in AQS. The following monitors have been flagged as exceeding the PM₁₀ standard on September 27-28, 2016 as a result of a high wind dust event:

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September 27, 2016: Glendale (04-013-2001) and JLG Supersite (04-013-9997) September 28, 2016: Glendale (04-013-2001)
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• 40 CFR Section 50.14(c)(2)(i)(A) – Regular communication with the EPA Regional office to identify data that have been potentially influenced by an exceptional event, to determine whether

the identified data may affect a regulatory determination and to discuss whether the State should develop and submit an exceptional events demonstration:

ADEQ began initial discussions with EPA about this event on May 18, 2017. ADEQ submitted formal initial notification of the September 27-28, 2016 high wind dust event to EPA Region IX at that time.

• 40 CFR Section 50.14(c)(2)(i)(B) – For data that may affect an anticipated regulatory determination or where circumstances otherwise compel EPA to prioritize the resulting demonstration, EPA shall respond to the State's initial notification with a demonstration due date:

EPA did not provide a due date for this demonstration.

• 40 CFR Section 50.14(c)(2)(i)(C) – EPA may waive the initial notification of potential exceptional event process on a case-by-case basis:

EPA did not waive the initial notification of potential exceptional event process.

• 40 CFR Section 50.14(c)(3)(v) – With submission of the demonstration containing the elements in 40 CFR Section 50.14(c)(3)(iv), the State must document that a public comment process was followed, submit any public comments received, and address in the submission to EPA those comments disputing or contradicting factual evidence provided in the demonstration:

ADEQ posted this assessment report on the ADEQ webpage and placed a hardcopy of the report in the ADEQ Records Management Center for public review. ADEQ opened a 30-day public comment period on July 31, 2017. A copy of the public notice certification, along with any comments received and responses to those comments, will be submitted to EPA, consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR Section 50.14(c)(3)(v).

Mitigation Requirements

Per the requirements of 40 CFR Section 51.930(b)(1)(B)(ii), EPA provided written notification in the Federal Register notice for the EPA final rule, *Treatment of Data Influenced by Exceptional Events* (81 FR 68216), that the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area is required to develop a mitigation plan for high wind dust events that satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR Section 51.930(b)(2). A high wind dust event mitigation plan for the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area is required to be submitted to EPA by September 30, 2018. State and local agencies are in the process of developing the mitigation plan. The documentation for the September 27-28, 2016 high wind dust event is being submitted to EPA before a mitigation plan for the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area is in place as allowed under 40 CFR Section 50.14(b)(9)(ii)(B).

II. CONCEPTUAL MODEL

Geographic Setting and Climate

Geographic Setting

The Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area is located in the Salt River Valley in south-central Arizona. It lies at a mean elevation of 1,090 feet above mean sea level (msl) in the northeastern part of the Sonoran Desert. Other than the mountains in and around the area, the topography of the area is generally flat. The area is surrounded by the McDowell Mountains (~4,200 ft msl) to the northeast, the foothills of the Bradshaw (~7,900 ft msl) and Mazatzal (~7,900 ft msl) ranges to the north, the White Tank Mountains (~4,500 ft msl) to the west, the Sierra Estrella (~4,450 ft msl) to the southwest, and the Superstition Mountains (~5,000 ft msl) far to the east. Within the area are the Phoenix Mountains (~2,600 ft msl) and South Mountain (~2,600 ft msl). Current development is pushing north, west, and south into Pinal County.

The PM_{10} nonattainment area contains a fairly dense network of PM_{10} monitors throughout the area, with a much less dense network of monitors located throughout the rest of the state. Figure 2–1 shows the general geographic setting of the nonattainment area, as well as the locations of PM_{10} monitors in the nonattainment area and throughout the state.

Figure 2–2 depicts the drainage systems or watersheds for the State of Arizona. Many of the rivers that form Arizona's drainage system are dry for most of the year and, consequently, are sources of silt and fine soils that become suspended and add to regional PM₁₀ loadings during high wind events. Much of this alluvial matter and fine soil is deposited in the low lying areas of central and southern Arizona, with larger depositional areas focused in and around the confluences of dry river channels.

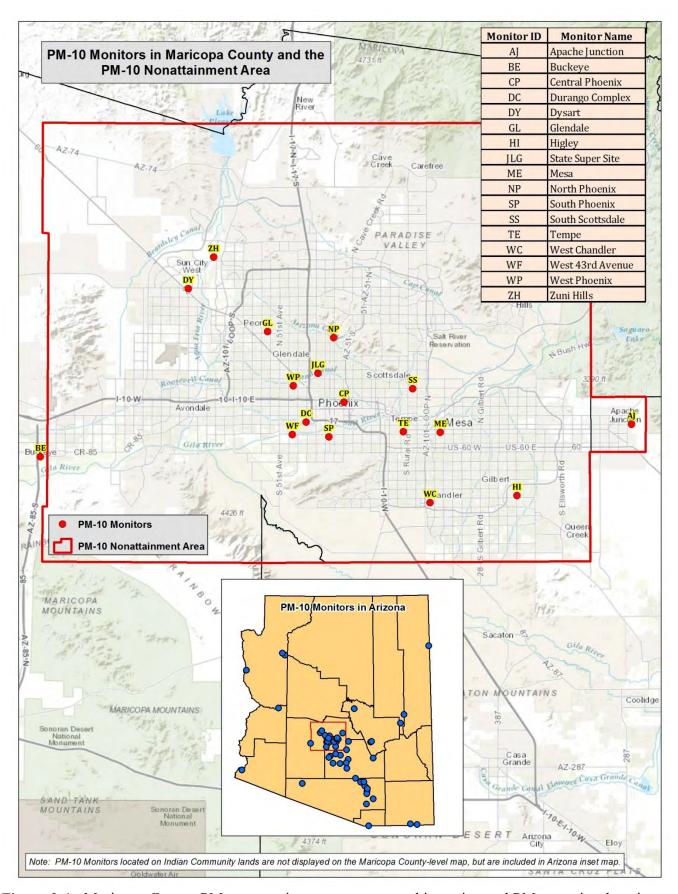


Figure 2-1. Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area geographic setting and PM₁₀ monitor locations.

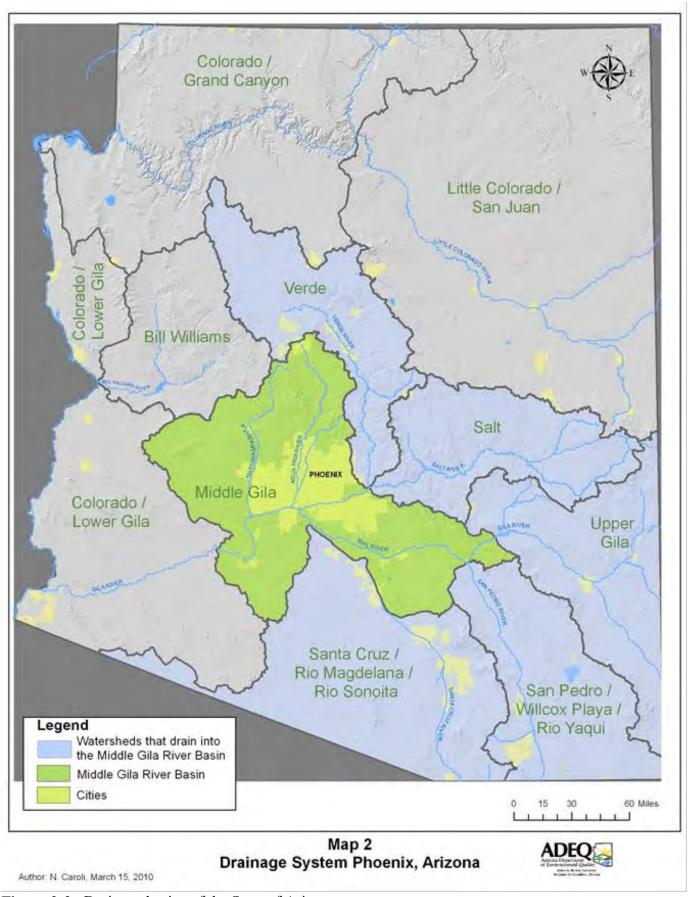
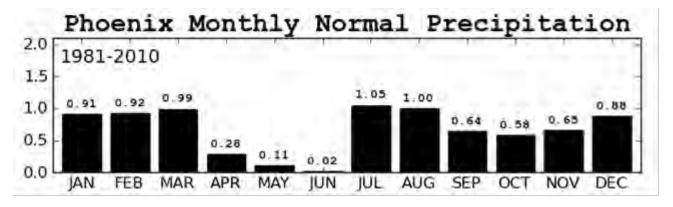


Figure 2-2. Drainage basins of the State of Arizona.

Climate

The Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area has an arid climate, with very hot summers and temperate winters. The average summer high temperature is among the hottest of any populated area in the United States. The temperature reaches or exceeds 100°F an average of 110 days during the year and highs top 110°F an average of 18 days during the year. The area receives an average of 7.66 inches of rain per year.

Precipitation is sparse during the first part of the summer, but the influx of monsoonal moisture, which generally begins in early July and lasts until mid-September, raises humidity levels and can cause heavy localized precipitation and flooding. Although thunderstorms are possible at any time of the year, they are most common during the monsoon season from July to mid-September as humid air is advected from the Gulf of California, Gulf of Mexico, and large thunderstorm complexes from the Sierra Madre Occidental Mountains in Mexico. This influx in moisture, combined with intense solar heating, often creates a very unstable environment that is ripe for thunderstorm development. These thunderstorms can bring strong winds and blowing dust, large hail, and heavy rain. Dust storms associated with these thunderstorms typically occur in the early part of the monsoon season (July) before soaking rains help keep soil particles bound to one another. However, depending on the amount of precipitation received during the monsoon season, extremely hot temperatures act to dry out the surface quickly, and dust storms can occur at any time. During the December through March period, winter storms moving inland from the Pacific Ocean can bring strong winds, blowing dust and significant rains throughout Arizona. This December – March time period, and July – August time period are typically the wettest parts of the year. Meanwhile, a distinct dry season occurs during the period April through June for the nonattainment area and the rest of Arizona. While these weather patterns describe the general climatology for the nonattainment area over a long period of time, the area and the entire state of Arizona is also prone to a high degree of variability in these weather patterns from year to year.



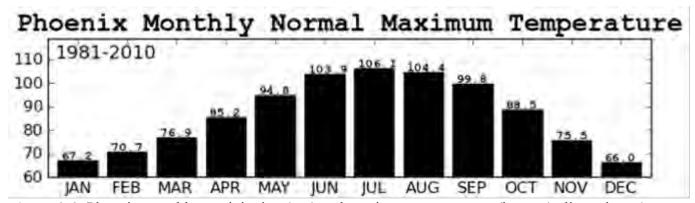


Figure 2-3 Phoenix monthly precipitation (top) and maximum temperature (bottom) climatology (source: National Weather Service).

Monsoon Season High Wind Dust Event Summary

The North American Monsoon is a shift in wind patterns in the summer which occurs as Mexico and the southwest U.S. warm under intense solar heating. As this happens, low level moisture is transported primarily from the Gulf of California and eastern Pacific Ocean into the southwestern U.S. Mid and upper level moisture is also transported into the region, mainly from the Gulf of Mexico by easterly winds aloft. This combination causes a distinct rainy season over large portions of western North America, which develops rather quickly and sometimes dramatically. There are usually distinct "burst" periods of heavy rain during the monsoon, and "break" periods with little or no rain. Even during active monsoon periods, some areas can go without receiving any significant precipitation while other nearby areas experience heavy rains and flooding.

In addition to bringing precipitation, active thunderstorms can produce downbursts, or sometimes more concentrated and severe microbursts, which are rapidly descending bursts of air spreading away from the thunderstorm clouds. These downward bursts of air hit the ground and then disperse away from the storms as areas of outflow. These outflow boundaries from the thunderstorms can generate large walls of dust, sometimes called haboobs, and transport that dust for long distances from the initiating thunderstorms (see Figure 2–4).

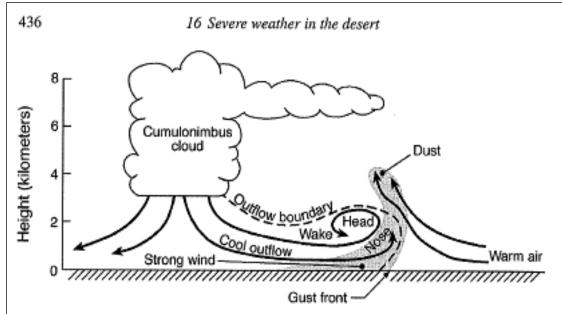


Fig. 16.10 Cross-section schematic of a haboob caused by the cool outflow from a thunderstorm, with the leading edge that is propagating ahead of the storm called an outflow boundary. The strong, gusty winds that prevail at the boundary are defined as a gust front. The leading edge of the cool air is called the nose, and the upward-protruding part of the feature is referred to as the head. Behind the roll in the windfield at the leading edge is a turbulent wake. The rapidly moving cool air and the gustiness at the gust front raise dust (shaded) high into the atmosphere.

Figure 2-4. Cross-section of a thunderstorm creating an outflow boundary and haboob (Desert Meteorology. Thomas T. Warner. 2004.)

According to the National Weather Service (NWS), a strong evening thunderstorm outflow materialized on September 27, 2016 over the west-central desert of Pinal County, sending significant blowing dust northward into the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area. In response, The NWS issued a dust blowing dust advisory for the greater Phoenix area and northwest and north-central Pinal County at 6:08 PM. The advisories predicted wind gusts up to 40 mph and localized visibilities falling below one mile. Sustained winds of 25 mph and gusts of 41 mph were recorded near the source area (Casa Grande Airport) of the thunderstorm outflow (See Appendix B). The blowing dust moved quickly through western Pinal County and into the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area on the thunderstorm outflow, raising PM₁₀ concentrations at monitors in the nonattainment area and in Pinal County. The outflow winds died down after reaching the core of the greater Phoenix area, leaving the windblown dust trapped and suspended in the air overnight and into the morning hours of September 28, 2016, ultimately causing exceedances on both September 27 and September 28, 2016.

PM₁₀ concentrations in the nonattainment area from the outflow-generated windblown dust were densest at the South Phoenix monitor peaking at 7:00 PM with a five-minute concentration of 2,860 μg/m³. Concentrations were high throughout the central portion of the nonattainment area where the outflow winds initially transported the windblown dust and then left the dust suspended for several hours afterwards under calm, late-evening and early-morning conditions. The windblown dust from the thunderstorm outflow caused the Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors to exceed on September 27, 2016, and the Glendale monitor to exceed on September 28, 2016. Several other monitors in the central portion of the nonattainment area nearly exceeded as well on September 27-28, 2016 (see Table 2–1).

Visibility readings in synch with the passage of the dust storm outflow were reported to be as low as 1.0 mile at the Sky Harbor International Airport in the nonattainment area by the NWS. Visibilities remained reduced throughout the evening and into the early morning as the suspended windblown dust settled in a haze over the central portion of the nonattainment area. The Deer Valley Airport reported visibilities in the range of 2.5 to 6.0 miles from 7:53 PM on September 27 to 12:53 AM on September 28, 2016, demonstrating the persistence in haze from the windblown dust after the outflow winds had ceased.

The source area of the windblown dust is identified as the desert of west-central Pinal County (see Figures 3–5 and 3–6). While the primary source area is identified as the natural desert areas of west-central Pinal County, sustained wind speeds in the source area of 25 mph, with gusts as high as 41 mph, are sufficient to overwhelm any controls on anthropogenic sources that may be present in the source area. Additionally, while the outflow-generated winds were strong enough to transport windblown dust into the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area, wind speeds had started to subside as the outflow reached the nonattainment area, making it unlikely that any significant windblown dust from anthropogenic sources within the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area contributed to the exceedances.

As seen in Figure 2–5, moderate drought conditions throughout Maricopa and Pinal counties likely exacerbated the amount of dust the thunderstorm outflow was able to entrain. No precipitation associated with the thunderstorm outflow was recorded at any PM_{10} nonattainment area NWS stations after the dust storm had passed through the nonattainment area.

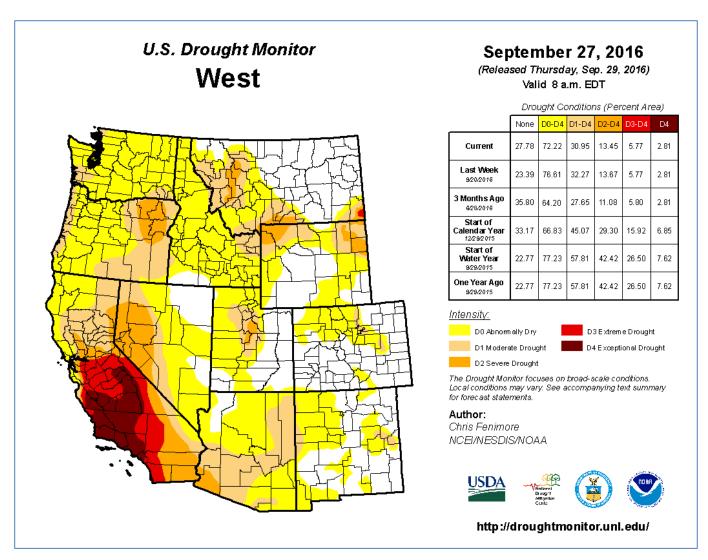


Figure 2-5. Western states drought monitor as of September 27, 2016.

As a summary of the PM_{10} concentrations during the event, Table 2–1 contains PM_{10} concentration data at Maricopa County and nonattainment area monitors from September 20 – October 5, 2016, indicating the high levels of PM_{10} seen on September 27-28, 2016 as compared to the prior and following week. Figure 2–6 displays those same 24-hour average PM_{10} concentrations while Figure 2–7 contains the diurnal pattern of PM_{10} at the Maricopa County and PM_{10} nonattainment area monitors on September 27-28, 2016. Lastly, Figures 2–8 and 2–9 displays hourly average PM_{10} concentrations, maximum hourly 5-minute wind speeds, and maximum hourly gusts as recorded at the exceeding Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors.

Table 2-1. 24-Hour Average PM_{10} Concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$) at Maricopa County and PM_{10} Nonattainment Area Monitors on September 20-October 5, 2016.

Arca Monitors	Area Monitors on September 20-October 5, 2016.															
Monitor	Sept 20	Sept 21	Sept 22	Sept 23	Sept 24	Sept 25	Sept 26	Sept 27	Sept 28	Sept 29	Sept 30	Oct 1	Oct 2	Oct 3	Oct 4	Oct 5
Apache Junction	22	19	13	67	34	22	31	64	11	6	8	14	13	12	22	21
Buckeye	44	31	13	93	30	20	77	36	104	25	22	41	20	48	51	66
Central Phoenix	30	28	13	99	35	23	47	102	69	13	13	14	13	25	35	31
Durango Complex	25	24	10	77	27	15	39	112	51	14	15	10	8	23	34	37
Dysart	29	22	12	100	30	13	31	77	77	10	10	13	14	27	32	28
Glendale	16	12	5	78	22	10	27	180	161	6	9	12	8	23	24	20
JLG Supersite	27	NA	NA	NA	36	15	36	223	110	14	13	16	12	28	33	29
Mesa	17	14	8	74	24	9	40	48	52	8	7	9	8	18	22	20
North Phoenix	17	15	6	70	22	8	28	141	76	9	8	10	9	14	21	20
South Phoenix	20	17	9	80	30	18	29	54	27	14	11	13	9	21	26	26
South Scottsdale	25	22	12	92	30	13	46	113	64	12	13	15	14	21	29	29
Tempe	15	13	7	59	21	12	24	67	34	7	6	10	7	14	18	19
West 43rd Avenue	42	35	29	98	37	22	53	118	63	27	24	22	14	39	47	41
West Chandler	26	22	13	76	39	17	55	44	23	12	12	13	18	16	27	24
West Phoenix	20	20	8	79	28	14	31	133	138	11	13	15	11	24	30	27
Zuni Hills	19	19		87	30	18	31	138	50	9	10	13	15	20	32	25

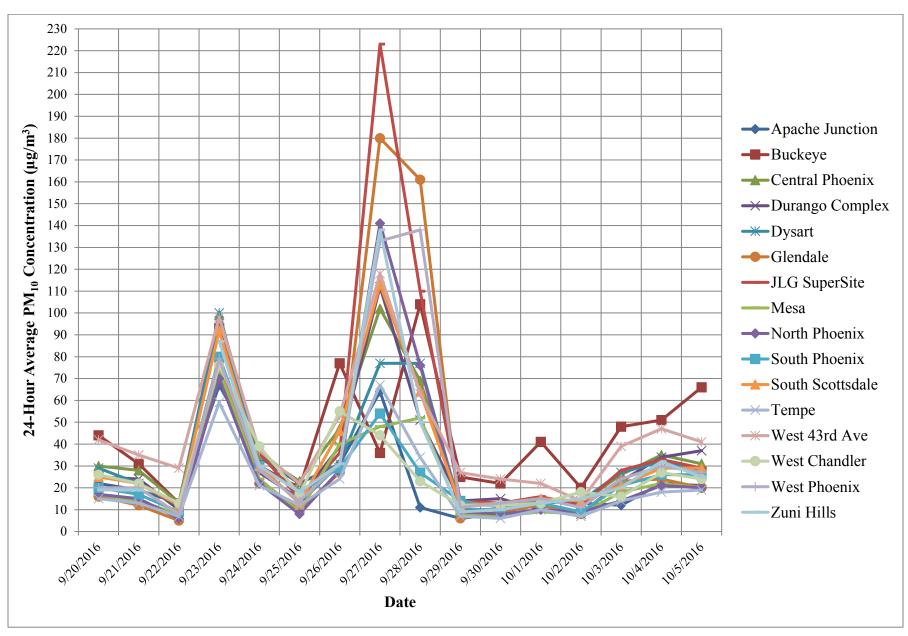


Figure 2-6. 24-hour average PM_{10} concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$) at Maricopa County and nonattainment area monitors on September 20-October 5, 2016.

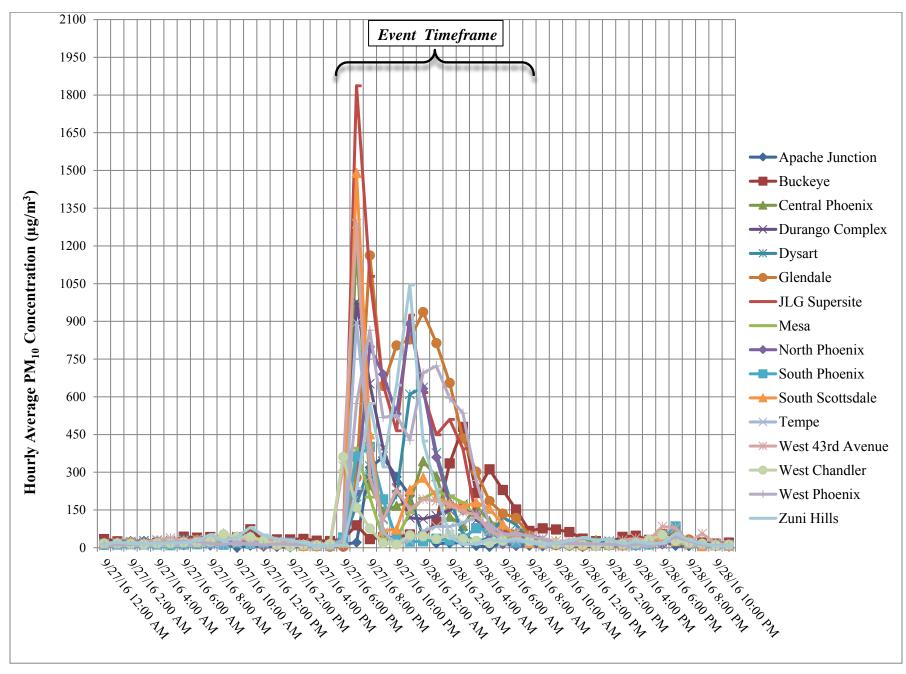


Figure 2-7. Diurnal profile of monitors on September 27-28, 2016.

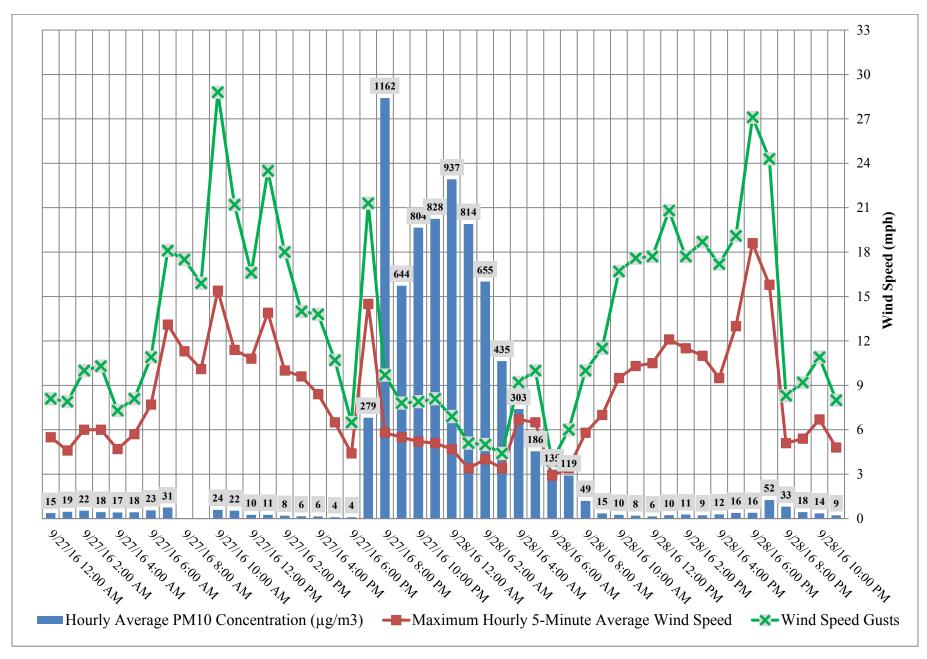


Figure 2-8. Hourly average PM₁₀ concentrations, maximum hourly 5-minute average wind speeds, and maximum hourly gusts as recorded at the exceeding Glendale monitor.

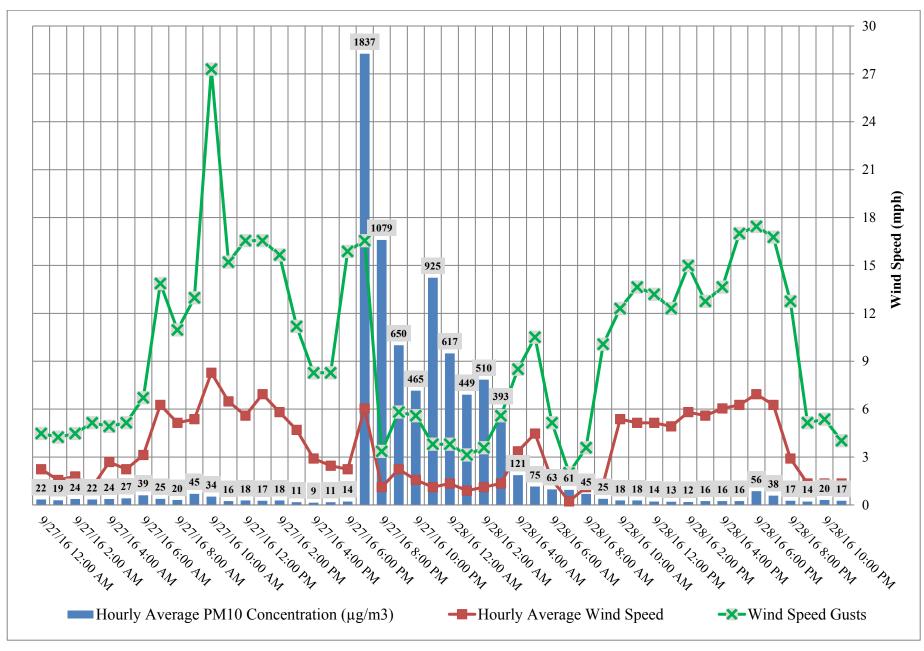


Figure 2-9. Hourly average PM_{10} concentrations, maximum hourly 5-minute average wind speeds, and maximum hourly gusts as recorded at the exceeding JLG Supersite monitor.

III. CLEAR CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP

Introduction

One of the core statutory elements that must be addressed to exclude a monitored exceedance or violation caused by an exceptional event is a demonstration that the exceptional event "affected air quality in such a way that there exists a clear causal relationship between the event and the monitored exceedance or violation." The requirement to include this demonstration is codified in 40 CFR Section 50.14(c)(3)(iv)(B). To support the clear causal relationship requirements in 40 CFR Section 50.14(c)(3)(iv)(B), analyses comparing the claimed event-influenced concentration to concentrations at the same monitoring site at other times are required as stated in 40 CFR Section 50.14(c)(3)(iv)(C).

Additionally, specific to high wind dust events, the preamble to the revised exceptional events rule states that "EPA expects air agencies to provide relevant wind data...showing how the observed sustained wind speed compares to the established high wind threshold and demonstrates a relationship between the sustained wind speeds and measured PM concentrations at a particular monitoring location". Demonstrations covering all of the required elements of a clear causal relationship are presented in the sections below.

Comparison of High Wind Dust Event Concentrations with Historical Concentrations

In Table 2 of the preamble to the revised exceptional events rule, EPA includes as guidance seven categories of "historical concentration evidence" that should be addressed in order to meet the requirement in 40 CFR Section 50.14(c)(3)(iv)(C) to provide analyses comparing the claimed event-influenced concentration to concentrations at the same monitoring site at other times. The seven categories listed by EPA and where they are addressed in this documentation are listed below:

- 1. Compare the concentrations on the claimed event day with past historical data (included in Figure 3–1 and 3–2).
- 2. Demonstrate spatial and/or temporal variability of the pollutant of interest in the area (included in Figures 3–5 through 3–37 and Figure 2-6).
- 3. Determine percentile ranking: 99th percentile for all exceedances at both monitors (based upon five years of data, September 27, 2011 September 28, 2016).
- 4. Plot annual time series to show the range of "normal" values (included in Figures 3–1 and 3–2).
- 5. Identify all "high" values in all plots (included in Figures 3–1 and 3–2).
- 6. Identify historical trends (optional, included in Figures 3–1 and 3–2).
- 7. Identify diurnal or seasonal patterns (included in Figures 3–1 through 3–4).

The bulk of the seven categories listed above are addressed in Figures 3–1 and 3–2. Figures 3–1 and 3–2 include all 24-hour average PM₁₀ concentrations at the exceeding Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors from January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2016. This period includes the most recent five calendar years of concentration data at the exceeding monitoring sites, as recommended by EPA in the preamble to the revised exceptional events rule. Within the time period presented, Figures 3–1 and 3–2 identify all days that have been flagged as high wind dust events (including the concurrence status of those days by EPA) and all exceedance days.

All exceedances in Figures 3–1 and 3–2 have been identified as high wind dust events. Figures 3–1 and 3–2 generally indicates that high wind dust events normally occur in spring and summer (when dry cold fronts and the summer monsoon season are most active), but may occur at any time. The high wind dust events are relatively rare occurring on 11 days out of 2,192, or 0.5% of the time at the Glendale monitor. High wind dust events at the JLG Supersite monitor occur on 9 days out of 2,192, or 0.4% of the time. The specific percentile ranking of the high wind dust event 24-hour average PM₁₀ concentrations are in the 99th percentile on both exceedance days and at both exceeding monitors, based upon five years of data (September 27, 2011 – September 28, 2016).

While not specifically indicated in Figures 3–1 and 3–2, it is important to note that some of the other high, but not exceeding PM_{10} concentrations (75-150 $\mu g/m^3$) at the Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors, occurred on days when high wind dust events nearly caused an exceedance, or on days when high wind dust events caused exceedances at other monitors in the Maricopa County PM_{10} nonattainment area. Because of the vast size of the nonattainment area, it is rare that a high wind dust event will cause all monitors within the nonattainment area to exceed the PM_{10} standard. As seen in this high wind dust event, PM_{10} concentrations were elevated at all nonattainment area monitors within the path of the thunderstorm outflow, particularly at the central nonattainment area monitors (e.g., North Phoenix monitor at 141 $\mu g/m^3$ on September 27, 2016), but only the Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors exceeded on September 27-28, 2016.

Figures 3–1 and 3–2 also include a linear trend line of the 24-hour average PM₁₀ concentration data at the Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors. The trend line for the Glendale monitor shows a small decline in PM₁₀ concentrations based upon data from January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2016, while the trend line for the JLG Supersite monitor is relatively flat. While the trend lines represent an average of concentration data that can vary significantly from day to day, the trend line does indicate that overall PM₁₀ concentrations at the Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors have been declining or steady through time, despite an increase in population, employment and vehicle traffic throughout the nonattainment area. This is not unexpected given that the Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors are located in developed urban areas, where PM₁₀ concentrations are generally low and well-controlled and common sources of fugitive dust (e.g., natural desert areas, vacant lands) are sparse.

As can be seen in Figures 3–1 and 3–2, there is not a distinct seasonal pattern for PM_{10} , but rather concentrations can vary daily in all seasons. In general terms, wintertime inversion conditions can elevate PM_{10} on stagnant days in the winter months, and elevated winds particularly during the monsoon season produce the highest overall PM_{10} concentrations. However, these meteorological conditions are not constant enough to create a definite "season" when PM_{10} is elevated or suppressed.

Figures 3–3 and 3–4 display the average diurnal patterns of PM₁₀ as observed over 5 years from January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2015 at the Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors. The figures include annual hourly average concentrations, average hourly concentrations in September (the month the event occurred), and the diurnal pattern observed on the event days (September 27-28, 2016). Hourly PM₁₀ concentrations that were flagged in AQS as being the result of an exceptional event have been removed from the averages. As can be seen in the Figures 3–3 and 3–4, there is little difference between the annual hourly averages and the hourly averages in the month of September over the 5 year period. Diurnal emissions on the high wind dust event days (September 27-28, 2016) were very similar to the annual and September averages, except during the hours when windblown dust from the thunderstorm outflow arrived and remained suspended (6pm on September 27, 2016 to 8am on September 28, 2016), providing evidence that no unusual anthropogenic activity was occurring around the exceeding Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors on the high wind dust event days (i.e., no elevated hourly PM₁₀ concentrations during non-event hours on the event days as compared to historical hourly averages).

In addition to the data presented in Figures 3–1 through 3–4, data in Figure 2–6 displays the 24-hour average PM_{10} concentrations at all nonattainment area monitors a week before and after the high wind dust event on September 27-28, 2016. The non-exceedance peak seen on September 23, 2016 is attributed to long range transport from the passage of a cold front. No other exceedances were recorded the week before or after the event on September 27-28, 2016.

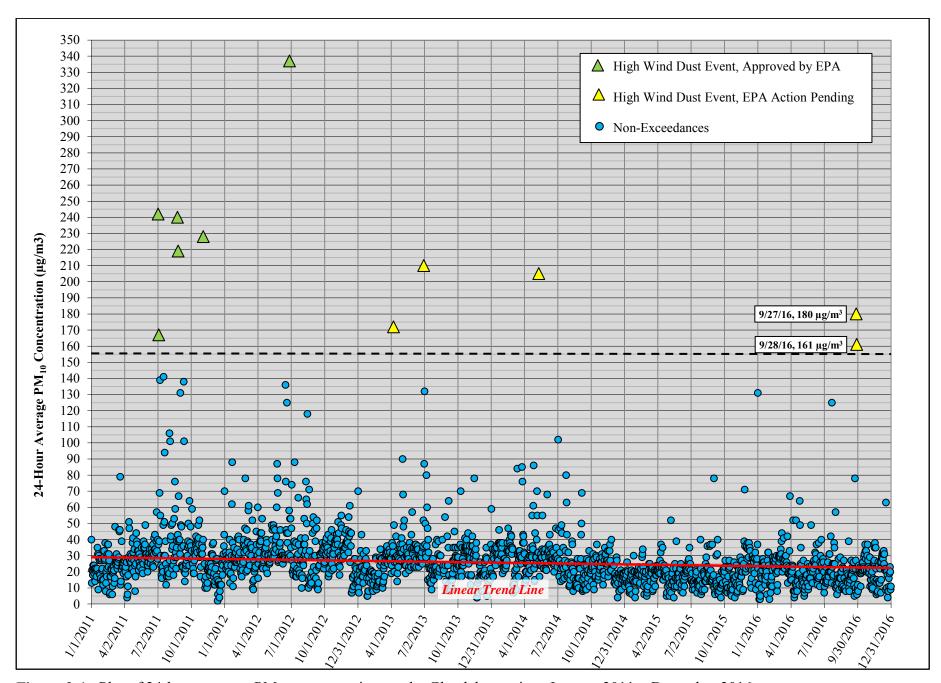


Figure 3-1. Plot of 24-hour average PM₁₀ concentrations at the Glendale monitor, January 2011 – December 2016.

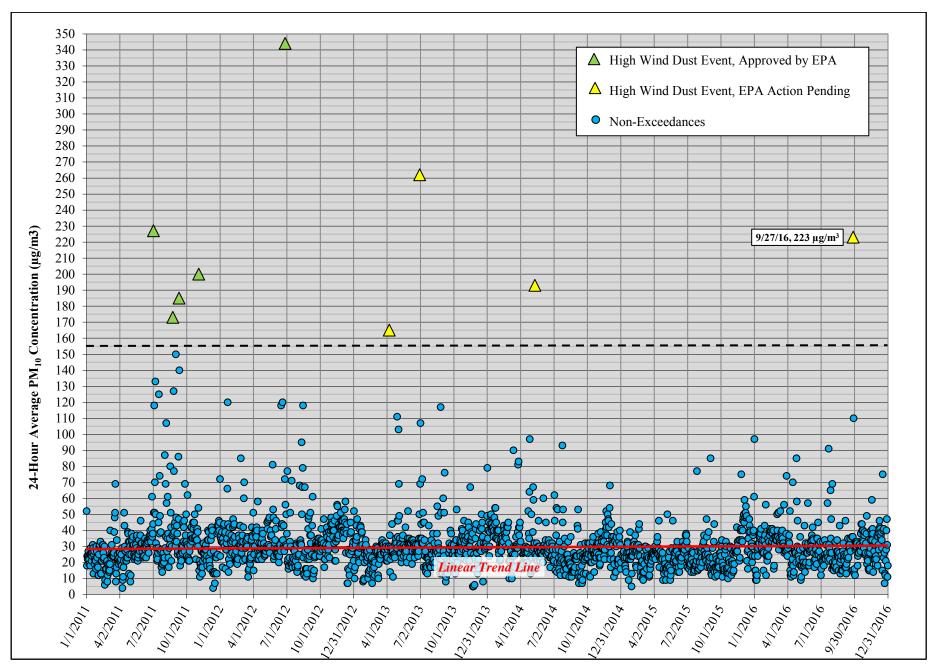


Figure 3-2. Plot of 24-hour average PM₁₀ concentrations at the JLG Supersite monitor, January 2011 – December 2016.

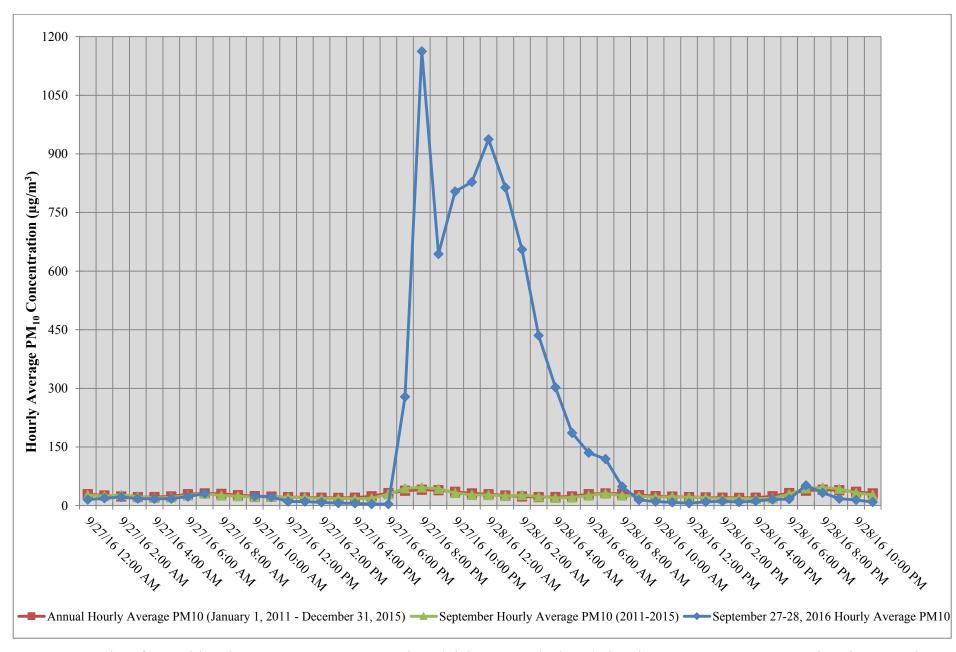


Figure 3-3. Plot of annual hourly average PM_{10} concentrations (1/1/2011 – 12/31/2015), hourly average PM_{10} concentrations in September (2011 – 2015), and diurnal PM_{10} concentrations at the Glendale monitor on the September 27-28, 2016 high wind dust event day.

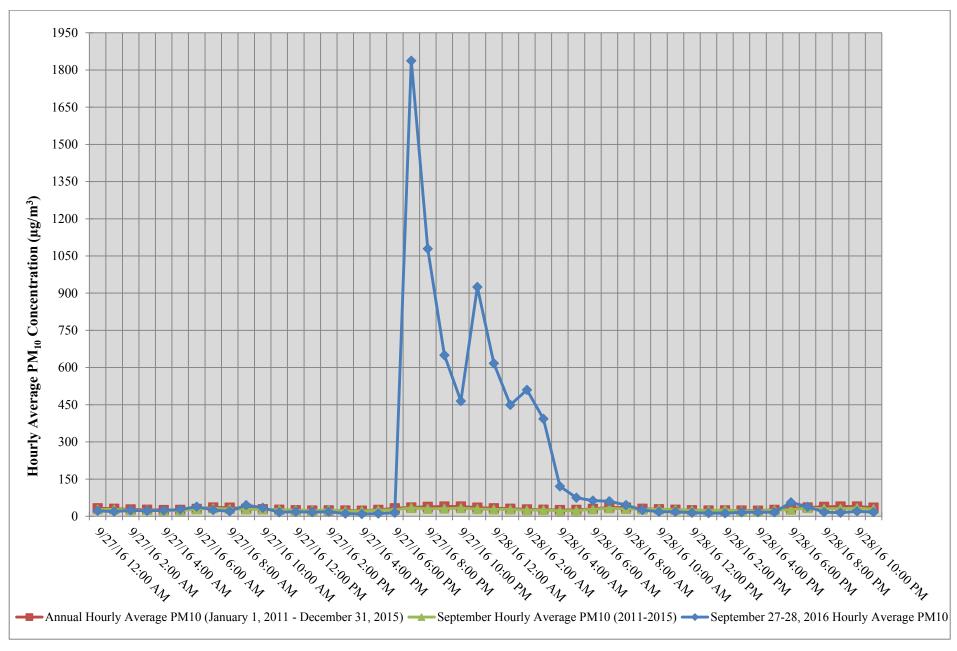


Figure 3-4. Plot of annual hourly average PM_{10} concentrations (1/1/2011 – 12/31/2015), hourly average PM_{10} concentrations in September (2011 – 2015), and diurnal PM_{10} concentrations at the JLG Supersite monitor on the September 27-28, 2016 high wind dust event day.

<u>Chronological and Spatial Presentation of Wind, Visibility, and PM₁₀ Concentration Data During the</u> High Wind Dust Event in the Maricopa County PM₁₀ Nonattainment Area

In addition to the analyses focused on comparison of the high wind dust event PM₁₀ concentration to historical concentrations, Figure 3–5 through 3–37 display the chronological and spatial distribution of wind, visibility and PM₁₀ concentration data throughout the nonattainment area in mapped form. The figures establish a clear causal relationship between elevated PM₁₀ concentrations, elevated wind speeds and reduced visibility in the nonattainment area. The figures also establish the transport of PM₁₀ across the nonattainment area with the thunderstorm outflow winds and the subsequent suspension of windblown dust after the outflow winds died down in the nonattainment area.

In 40 CFR Section 50.14(b)(5)(iii), EPA establishes a default high wind threshold of a sustained wind of 25 mph, as the wind speed necessary to entrain significant amounts of dust from undisturbed, natural areas, as well as disturbed, anthropogenic source areas that are subject to reasonable controls. Sustained winds, as represented in the figures, were recorded at 25 mph, with gusts of 41 mph, near the source area of the thunderstorm outflow, indicating that reasonable controls on anthropogenic sources of windblown dust were overwhelmed and that emissions of dust from natural desert areas would be expected. Although wind speeds decreased as the outflow entered the Maricopa County PM10 nonattainment area, visibility readings and photos make it clear that the winds were still strong enough to transport significant windblown dust into the nonattainment area, causing the exceedances at the Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors. Ironically, had the wind speeds been higher in the nonattainment area, the windblown dust created by the thunderstorm outflow likely would have been transported out of the nonattainment area, instead of becoming suspended overnight, and exceedances at the monitors likely would have been avoided. In summary, the figures make it clear that without the high wind dust event caused by the thunderstorm outflow and the subsequent trapping of suspended windblown dust, there would have been no exceedance at the Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors.

The data displayed in the following figures were gathered from five data sources. All available meteorological and air quality data were used in order to present the most complete story of the event. Table 3–1 displays the types of data used from each agency in creating the maps. Each map in the figures represents the chronological and spatial distribution of wind, visibility and PM₁₀ concentration in a 30-minute period. The figures start with the 5:00-5:30 PM period on September 27, 2016 and end with the 9:00-9:30 AM period on September 28, 2016, covering the arrival, passing and suspension of the thunderstorm outflow-generated windblown dust across the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area.

Table 3-1. Data Sets Used in the Creation of Chronological and Spatial Maps.

Agency	Data Sets
Arizona Department of	Hourly PM ₁₀ Concentrations, Wind Speed,
Environmental Quality (ADEQ)	Wind Direction and Wind Gusts
Arizona Meteorological Network	Hourly Wind Speed, Wind Direction and Wind Gusts
(AZMET)	
Maricopa County Air Quality	5-Minute PM ₁₀ Concentrations, 5-Minute Wind Speed and Wind
Department (MCAQD)	Direction, and Maximum Hourly Wind Gusts
Pinal County Air Quality	5-Minute and Hourly PM ₁₀ Concentrations, 5-Minute and Hourly
Control District (PCAQCD)	Wind Speed, Wind Direction and Wind Gusts
National Weather Service (NWS)	Point in Time Wind Speed, Wind Direction, Wind Gusts,
	Visibility, and Radial Velocity Radar

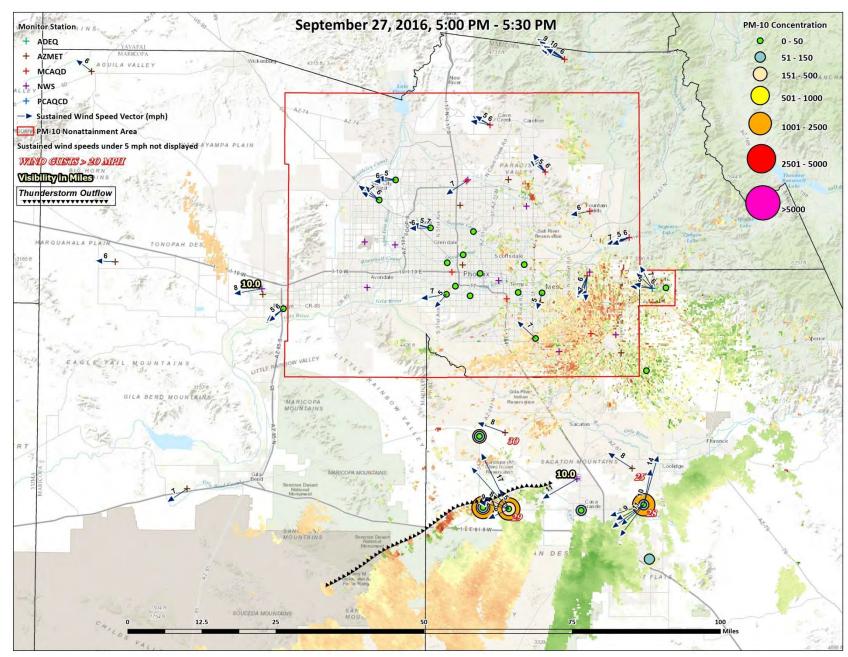


Figure 3-5. September 27, 2016, 5:00 PM – 5:30 PM.

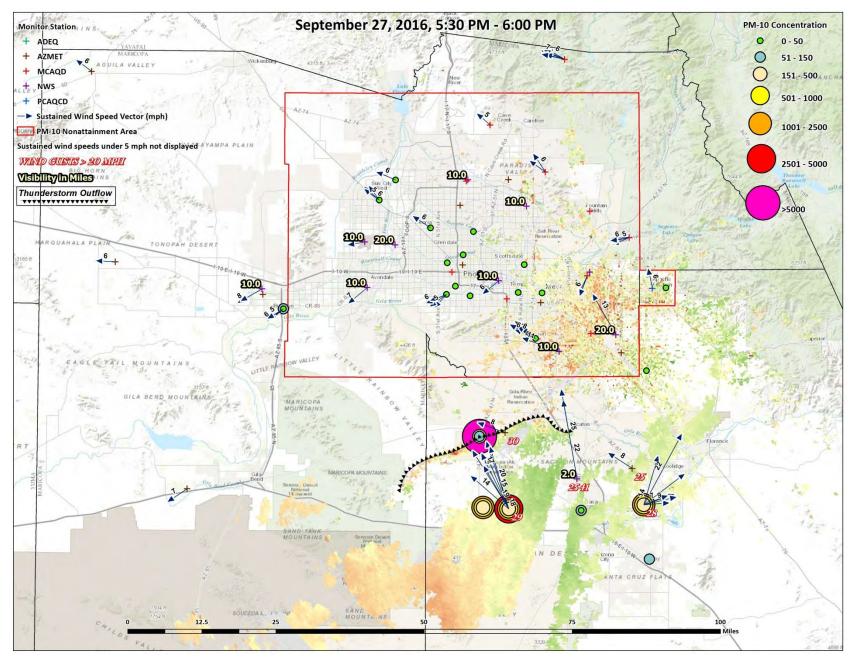


Figure 3-6. September 27, 2016, 5:30 PM – 6:00 PM.

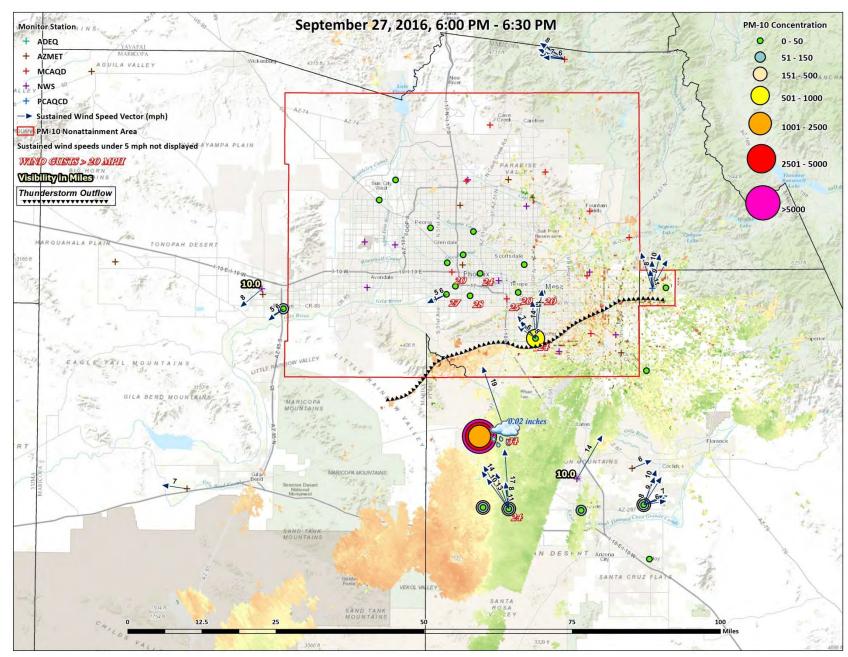


Figure 3-7. September 27, 2016, 6:00 PM – 6:30 PM.

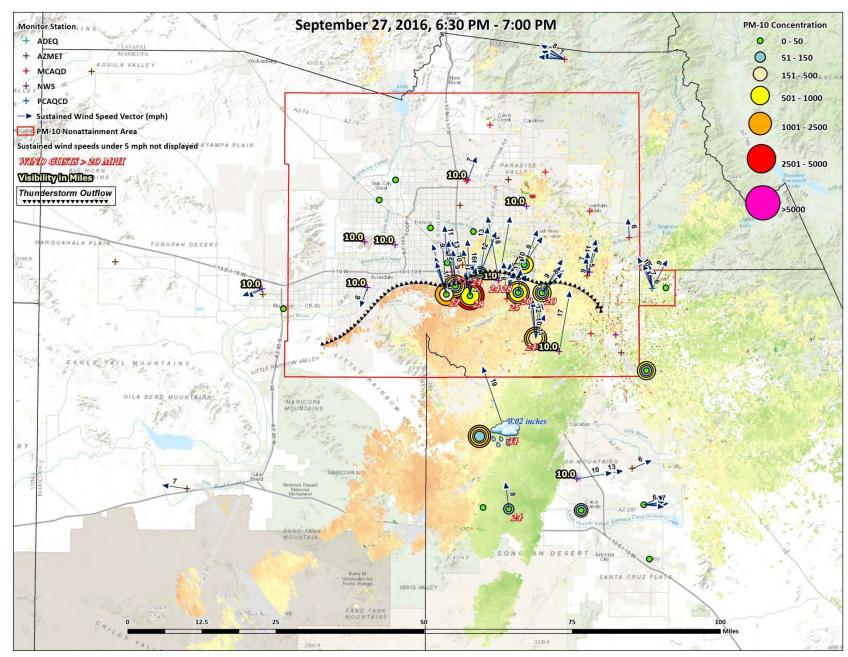


Figure 3-8. September 27, 2016, 6:30 PM – 7:00 PM.

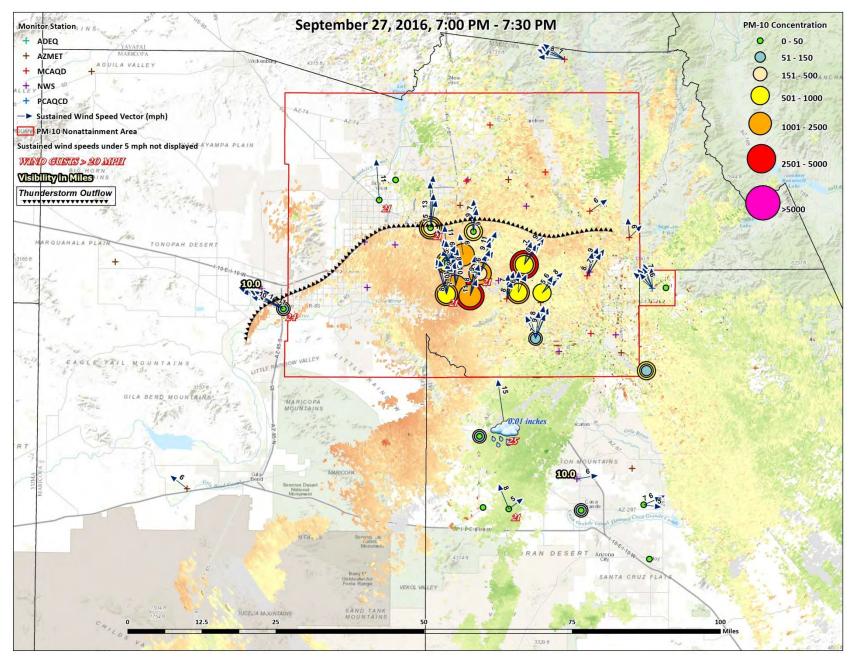


Figure 3-9. September 27, 2016, 7:00 PM – 7:30 PM.

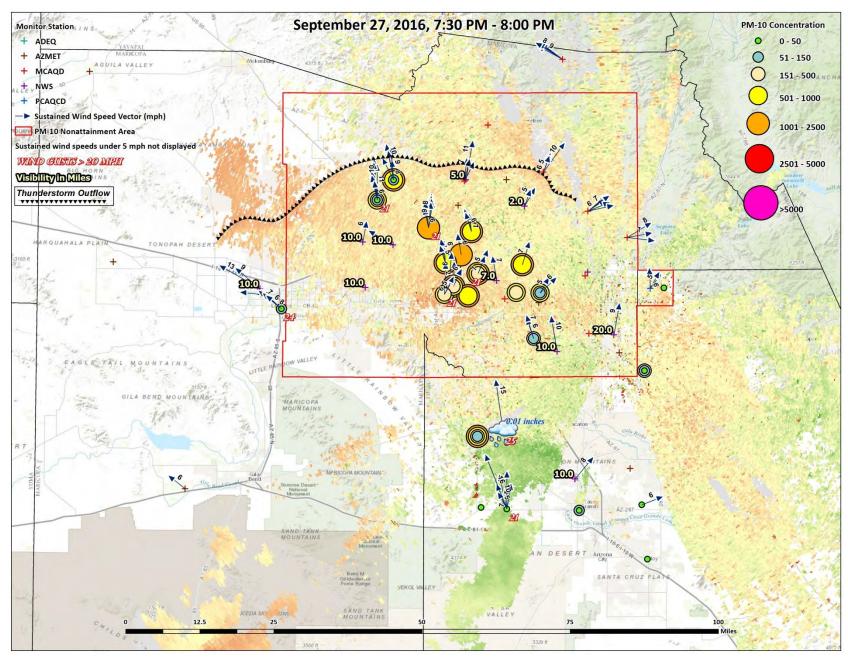


Figure 3-10. September 27, 2016, 7:30 PM – 8:00 PM.

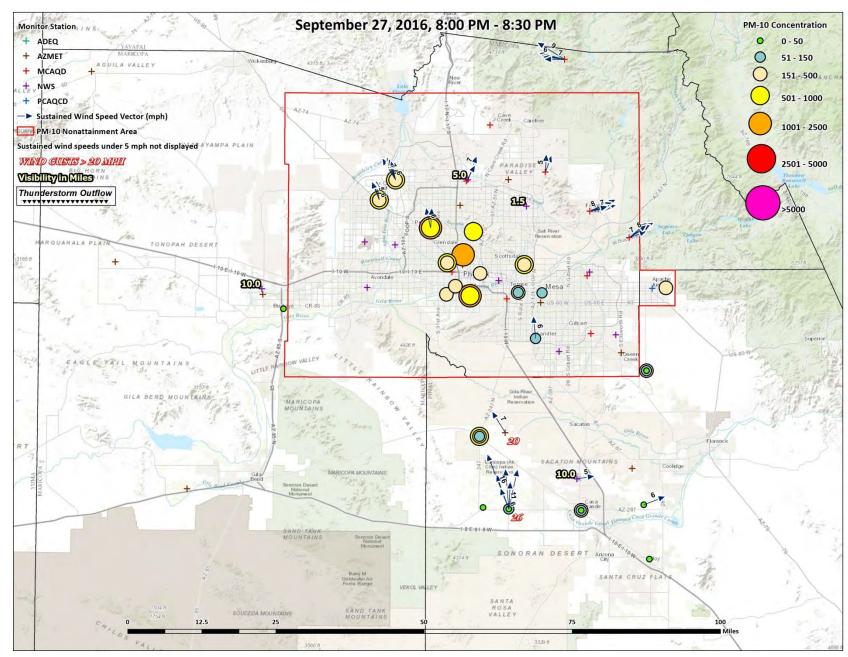


Figure 3-11. September 27, 2016, 8:00 PM – 8:30 PM.

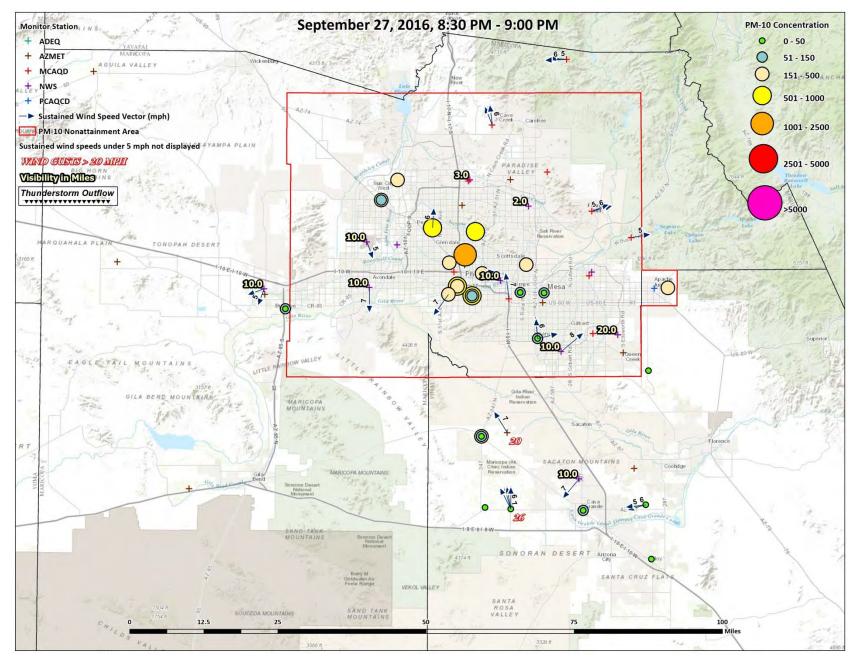


Figure 3-12. September 27, 2016, 8:30 PM – 9:00 PM.

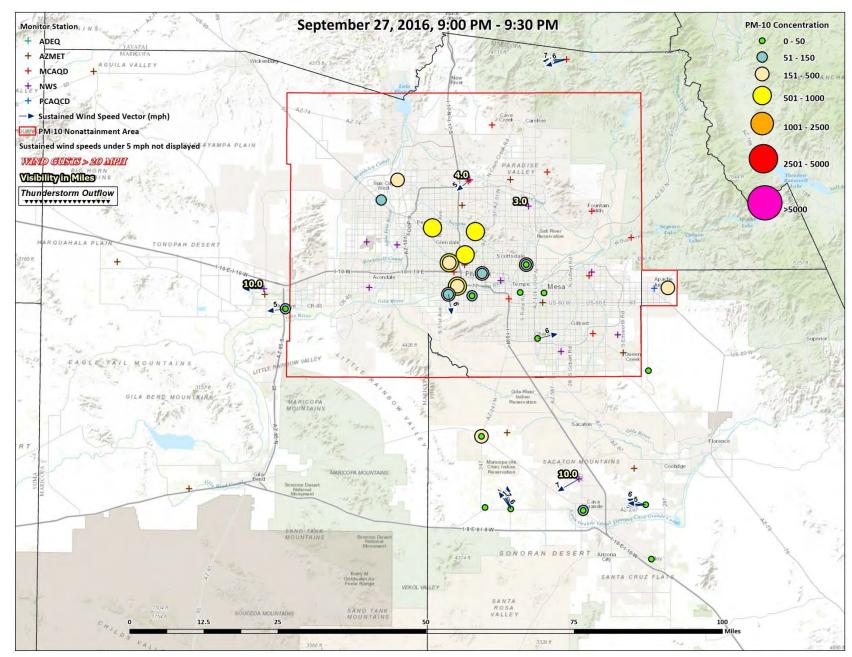


Figure 3-13. September 27, 2016, 9:00 PM – 9:30 PM.

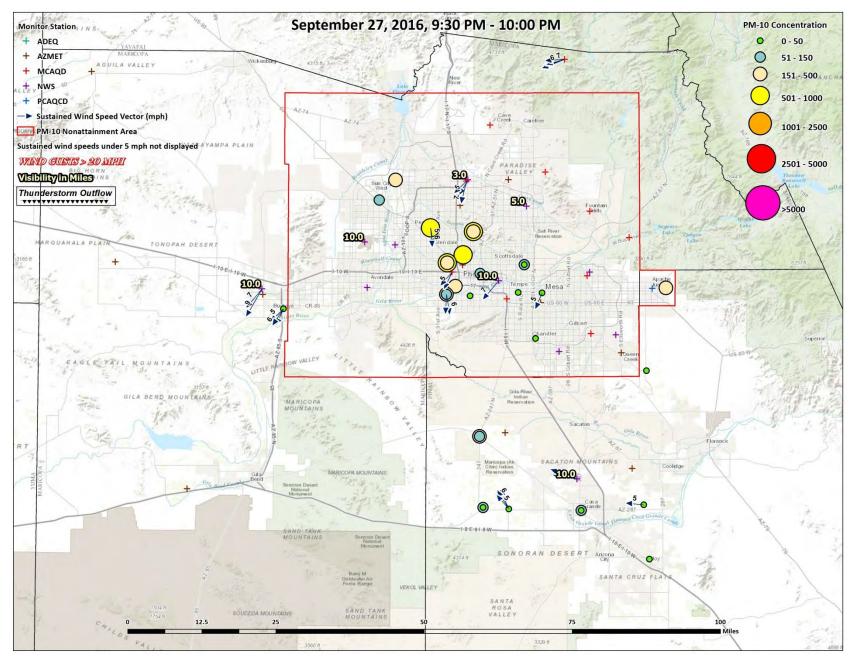


Figure 3-14. September 27, 2016, 9:30 PM – 10:00 PM.

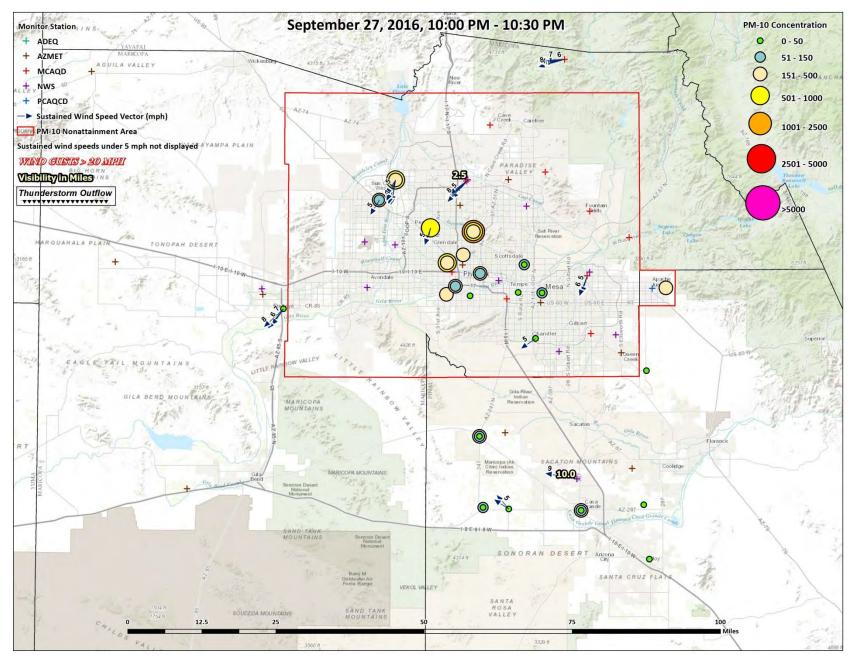


Figure 3-15. September 27, 2016, 10:00 PM – 10:30 PM.

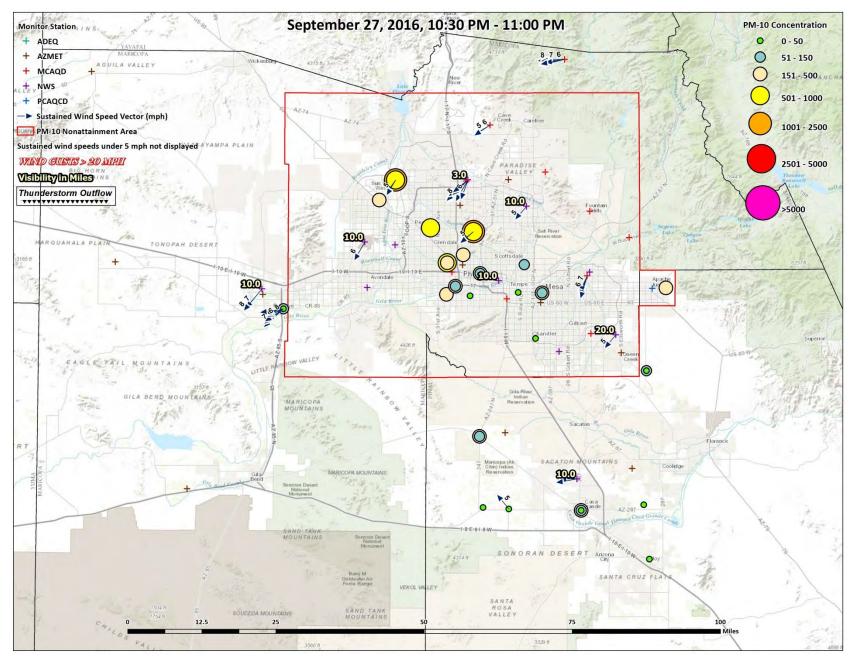


Figure 3-16. September 27, 2016, 10:30 PM – 11:00 PM.

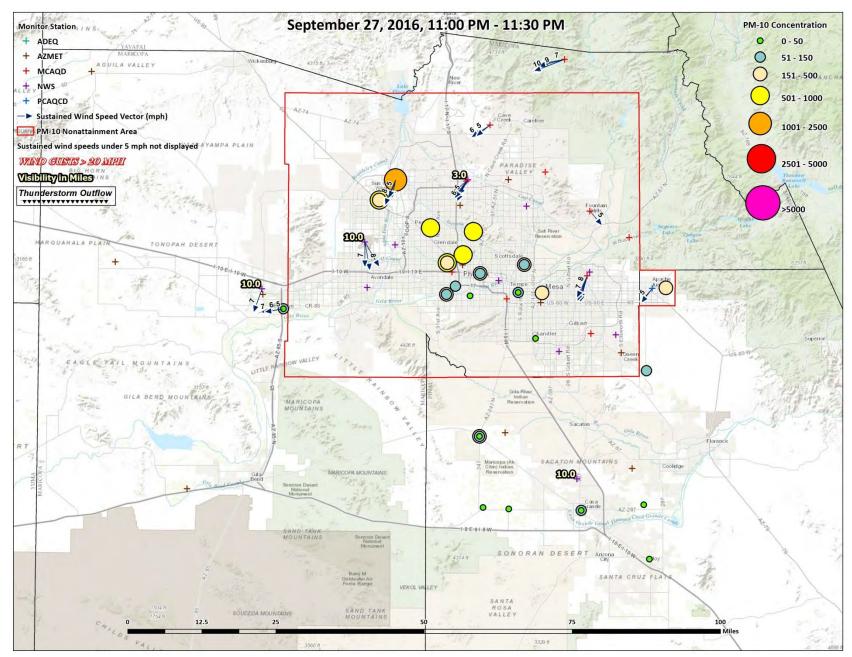


Figure 3-17. September 27, 2016, 11:00 PM – 11:30 PM.

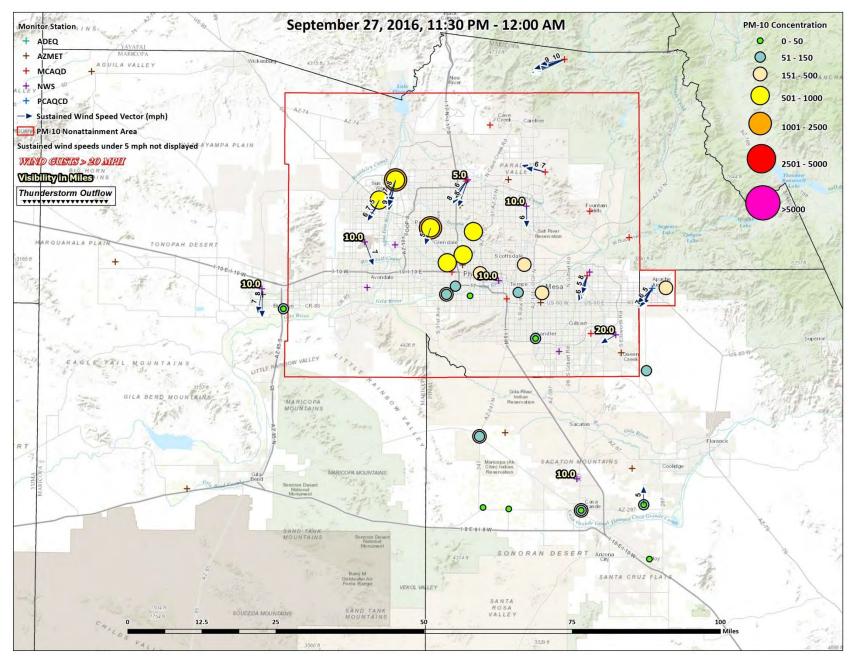


Figure 3-18. September 27, 2016, 11:30 PM – 12:00 AM.

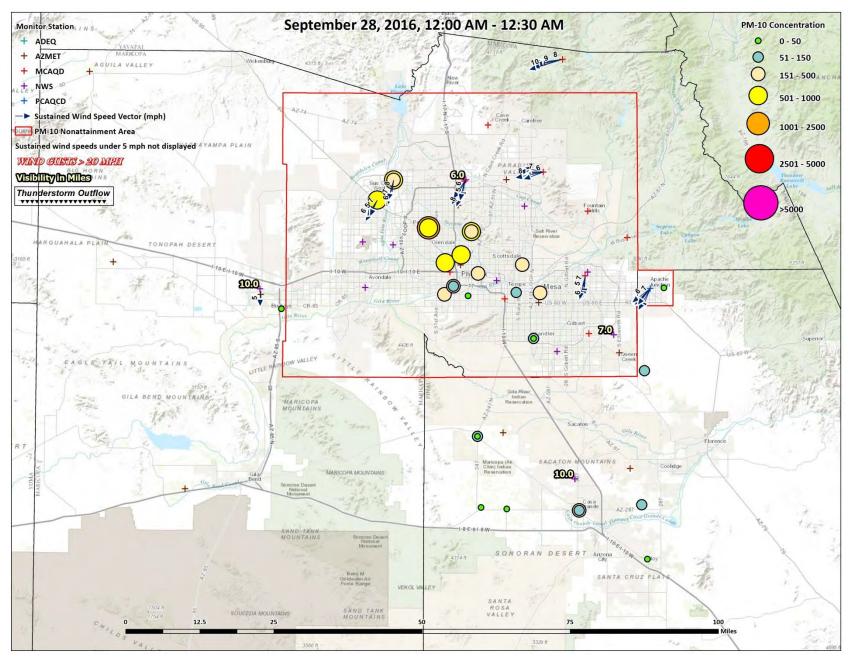


Figure 3-19. September 28, 2016, 12:00 AM – 12:30 AM.

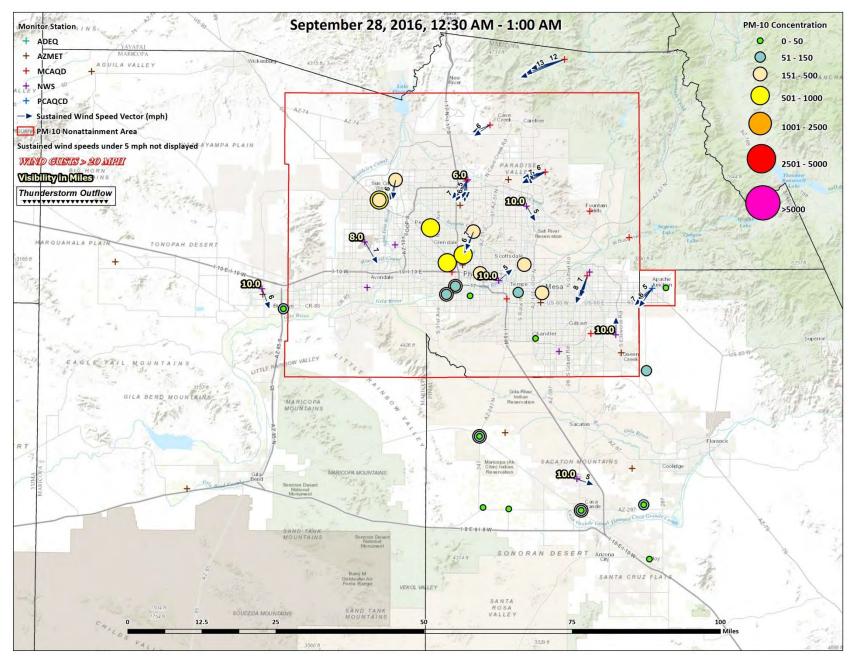


Figure 3-20. September 28, 2016, 12:30 AM – 1:00 AM.

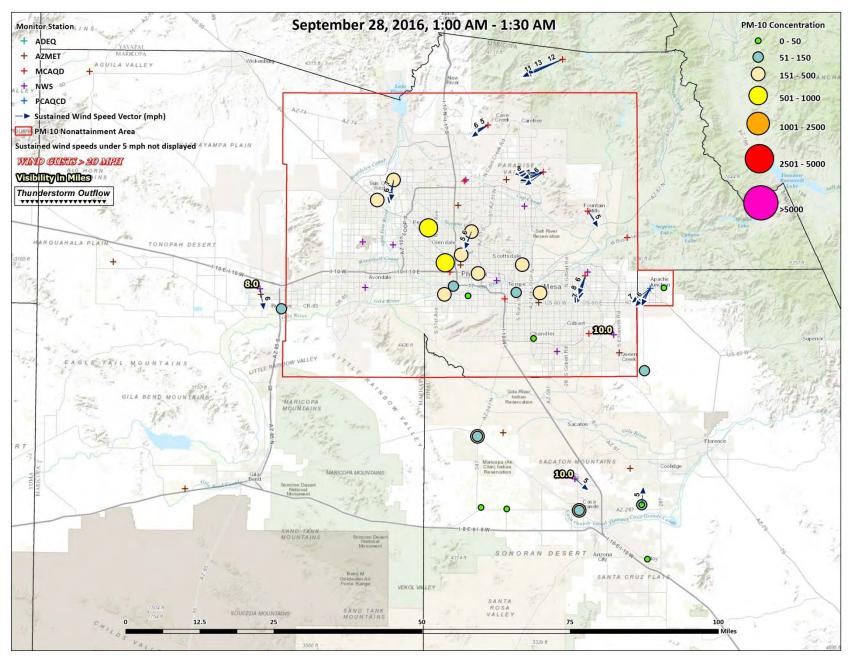


Figure 3-21. September 28, 2016, 1:00 AM – 1:30 AM.

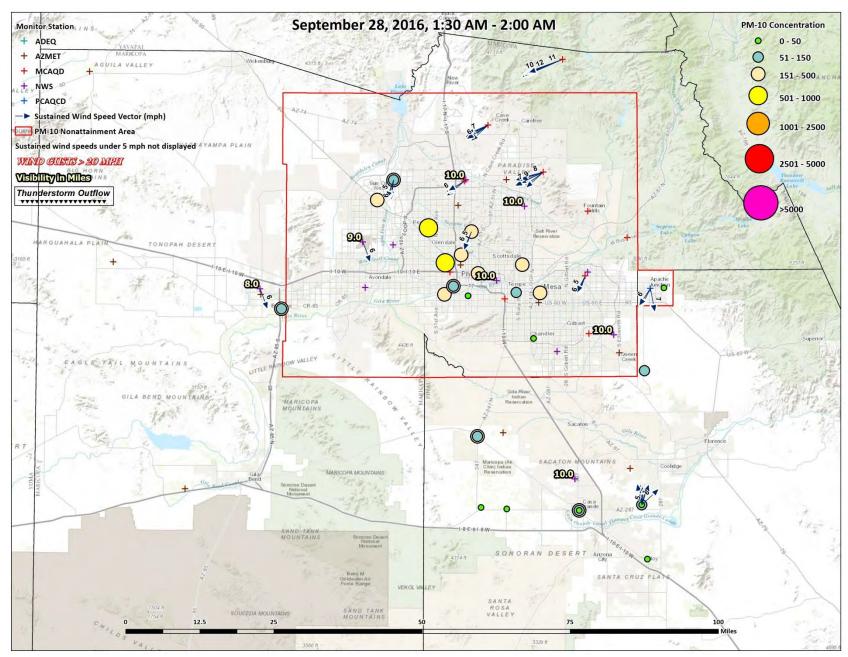


Figure 3-22. September 28, 2016, 1:30 AM – 2:00 AM.

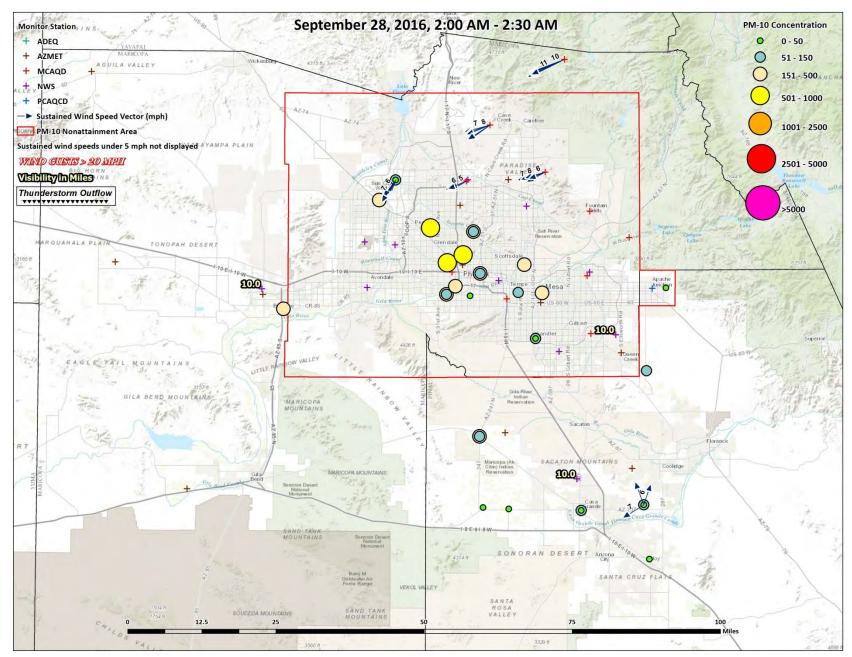


Figure 3-23. September 28, 2016, 2:00 AM – 2:30 AM.

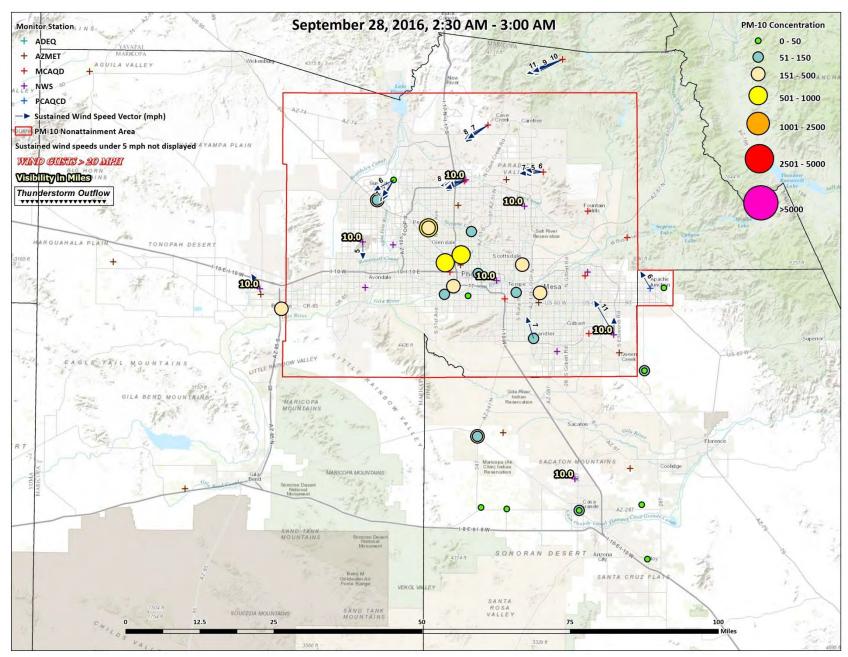


Figure 3-24. September 28, 2016, 2:30 AM – 3:00 AM.

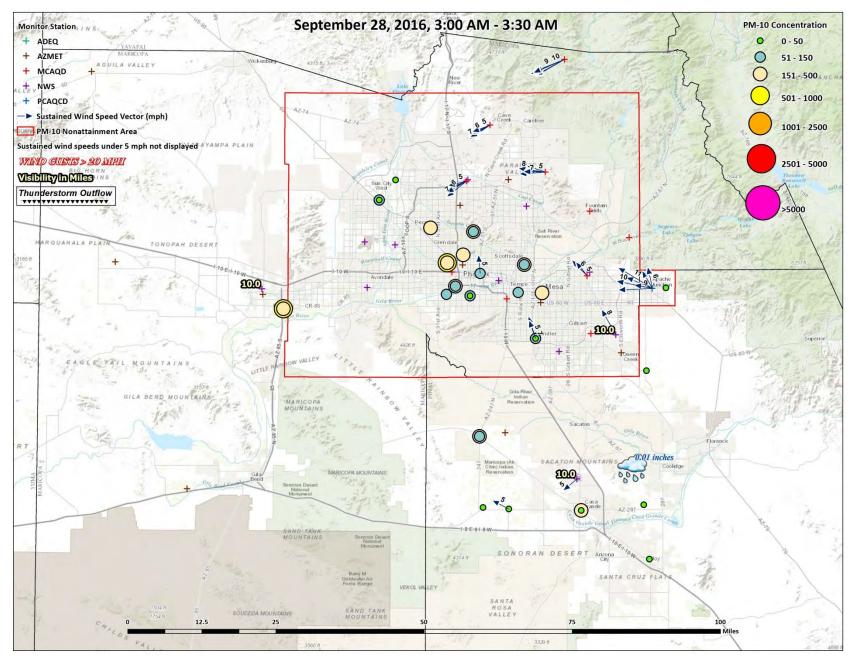


Figure 3-25. September 28, 2016, 3:00 AM – 3:30 AM.

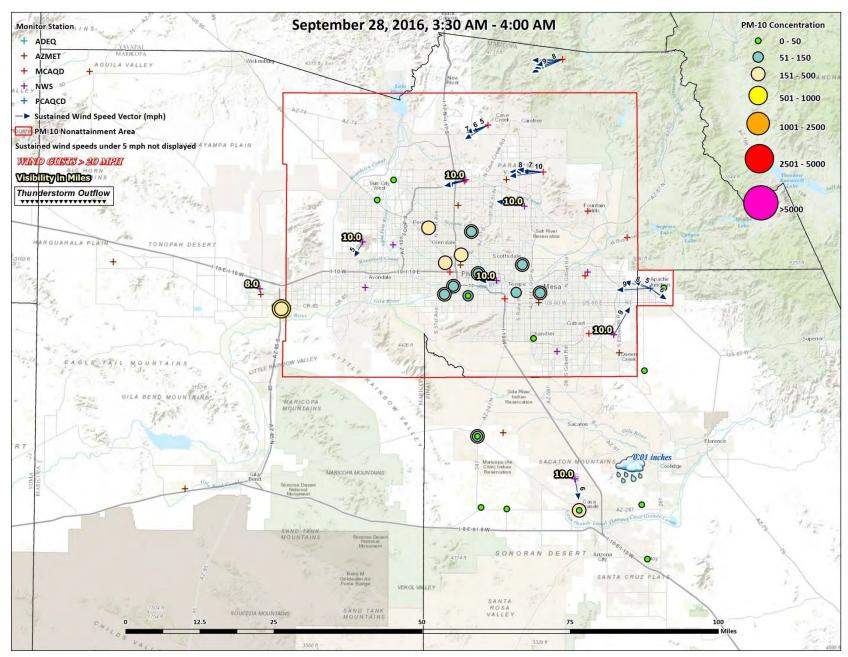


Figure 3-26. September 28, 2016, 3:30 AM – 4:00 AM.

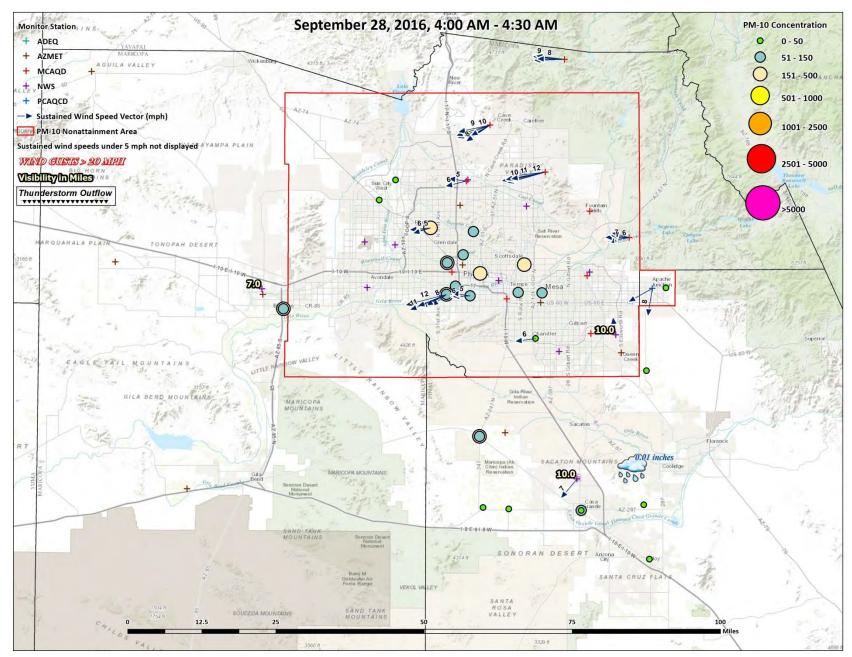


Figure 3-27. September 28, 2016, 4:00 AM – 4:30 AM.

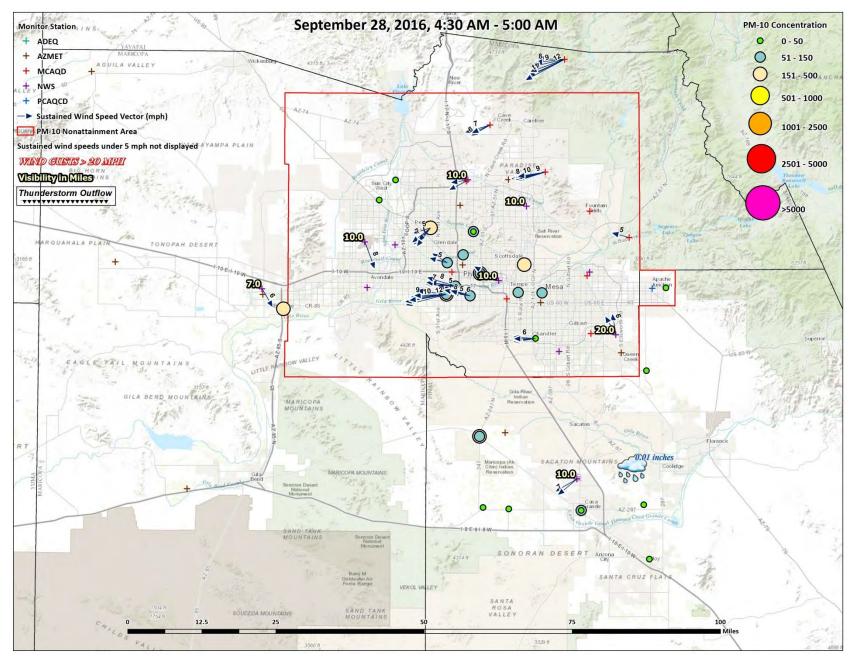


Figure 3-28. September 28, 2016, 4:30 AM – 5:00 AM.

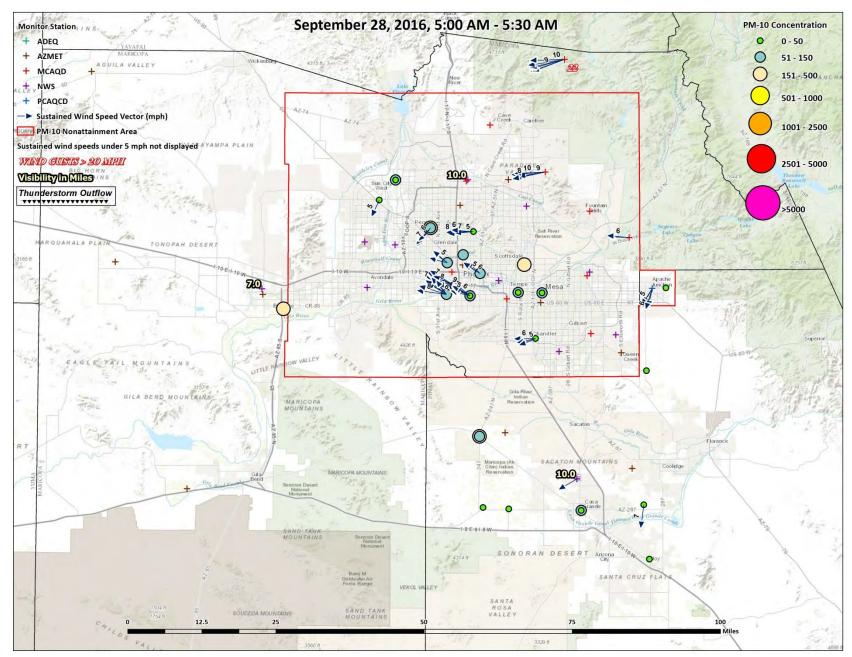


Figure 3-29. September 28, 2016, 5:00 AM – 5:30 AM.

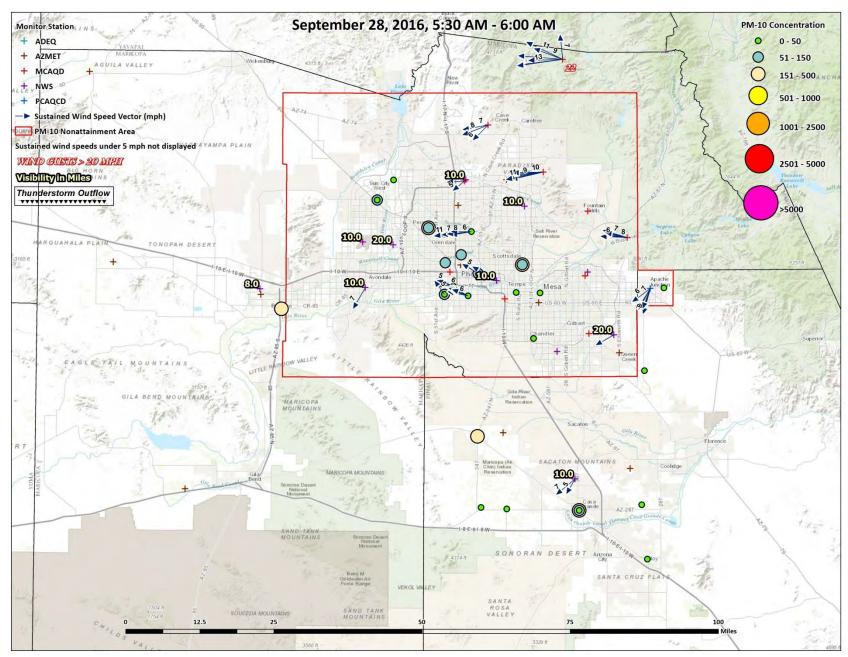


Figure 3-30. September 28, 2016, 5:30 AM – 6:00 AM.

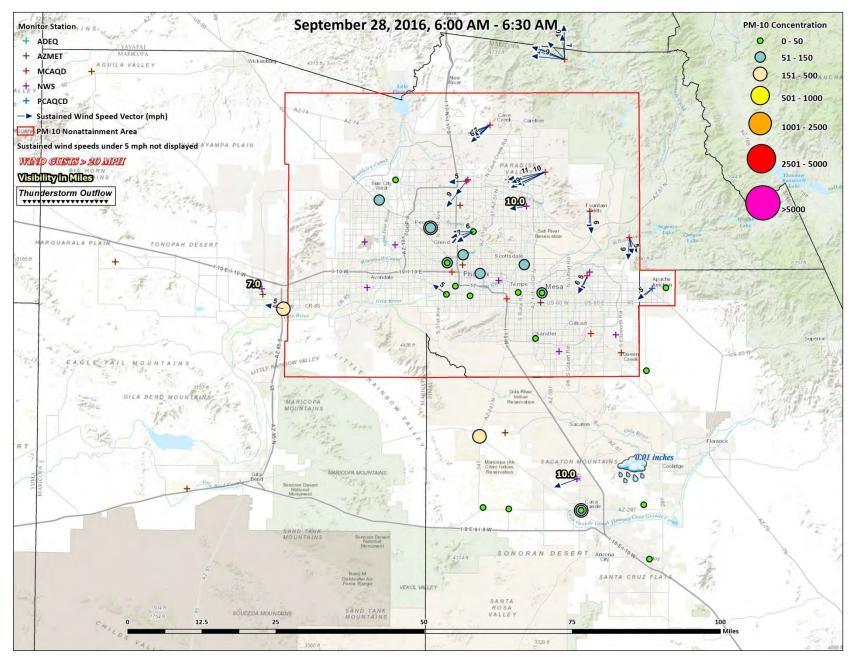


Figure 3-31. September 28, 2016, 6:00 AM – 6:30 AM.

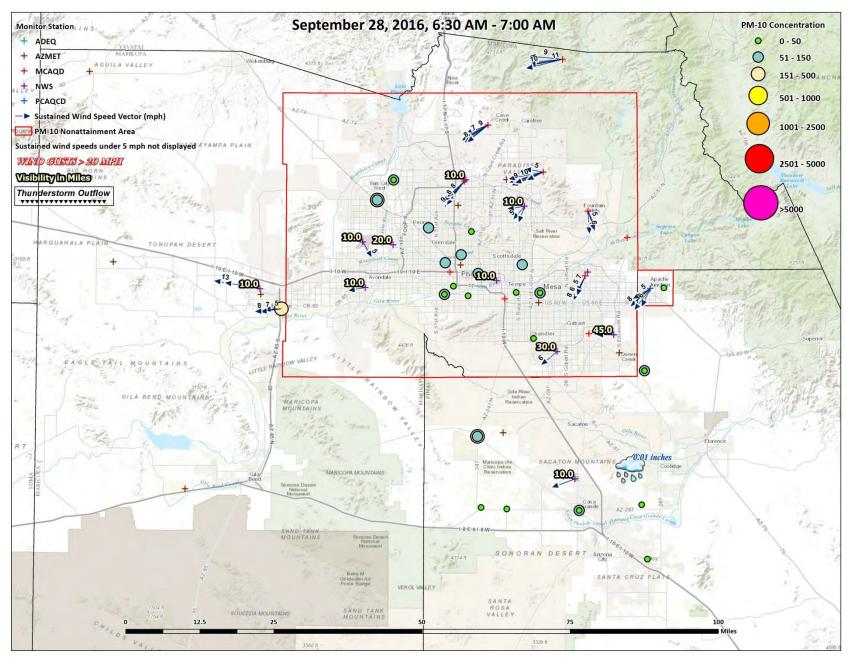


Figure 3-32. September 28, 2016, 6:30 AM – 7:00 AM.

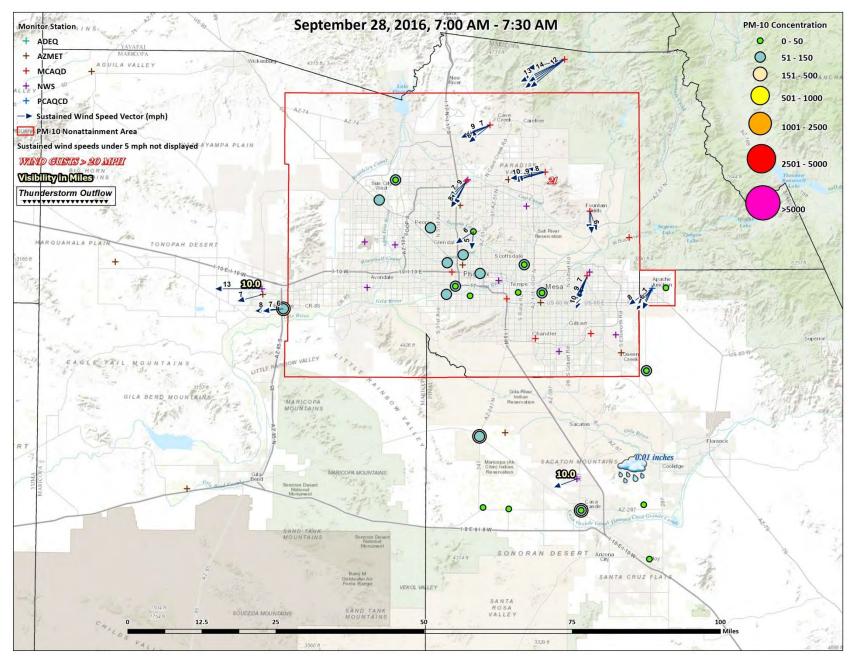


Figure 3-33. September 28, 2016, 7:00 AM – 7:30 AM.

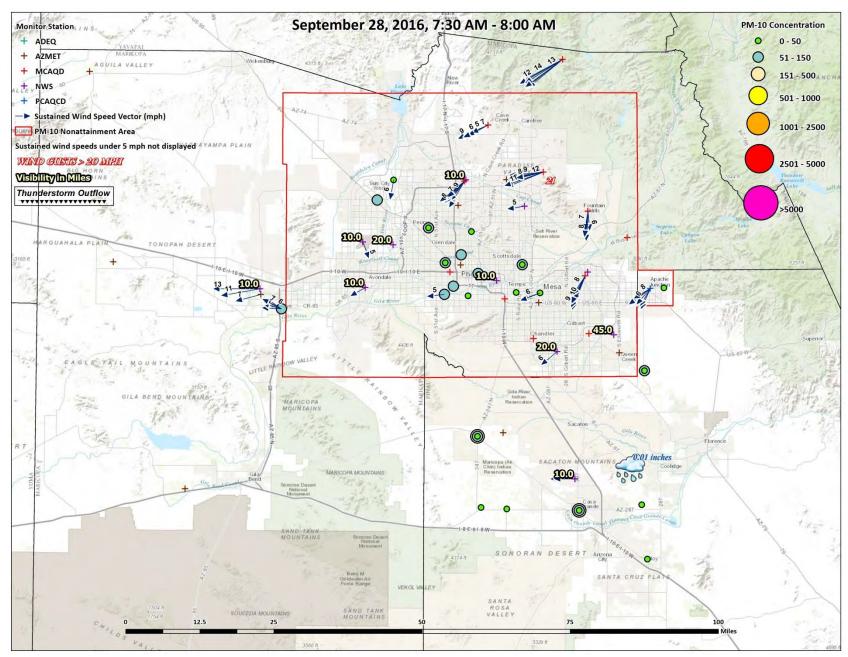


Figure 3-34. September 28, 2016, 7:30 AM – 8:00 AM.

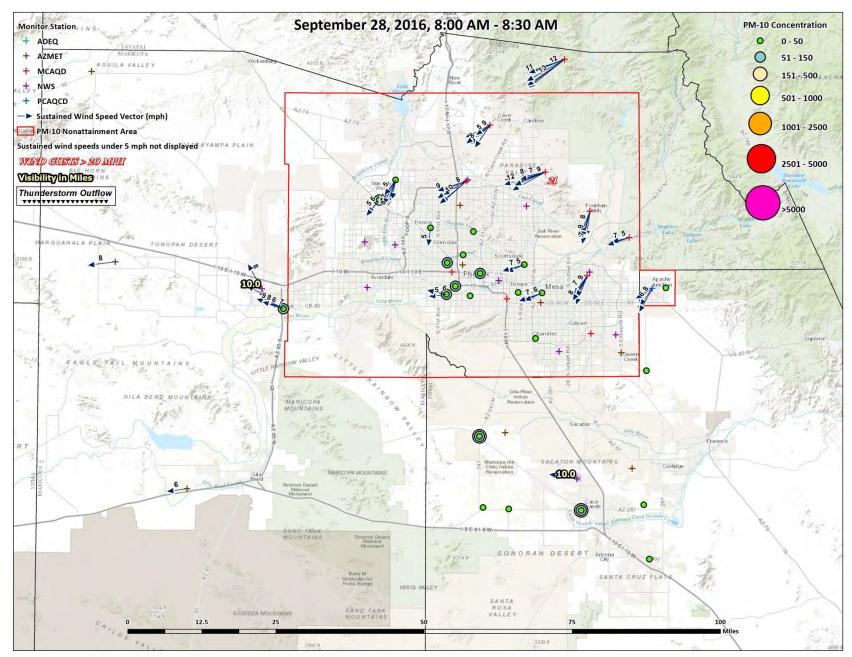


Figure 3-35. September 28, 2016, 8:00 AM – 8:30 AM.

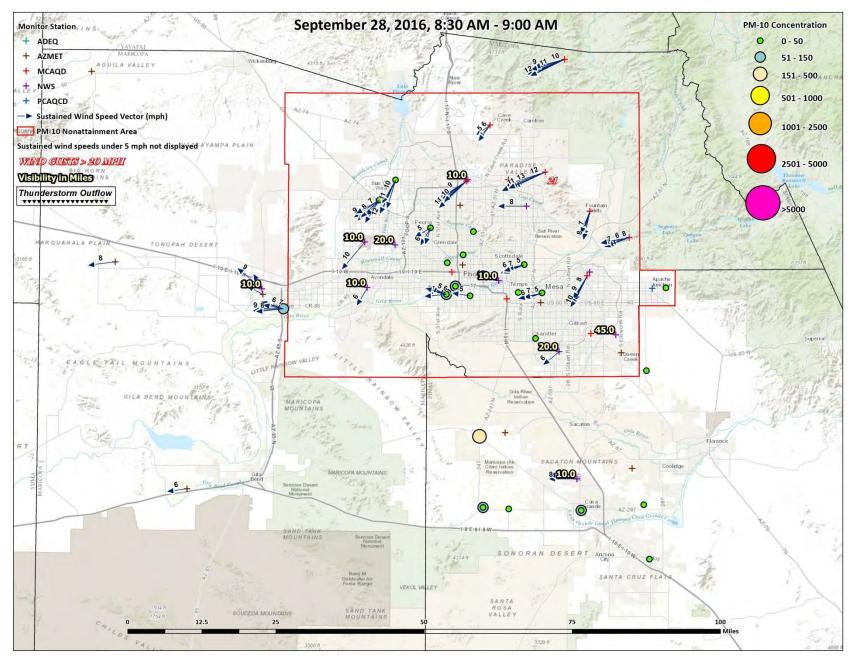


Figure 3-36. September 28, 2016, 8:30 AM – 9:00 AM.

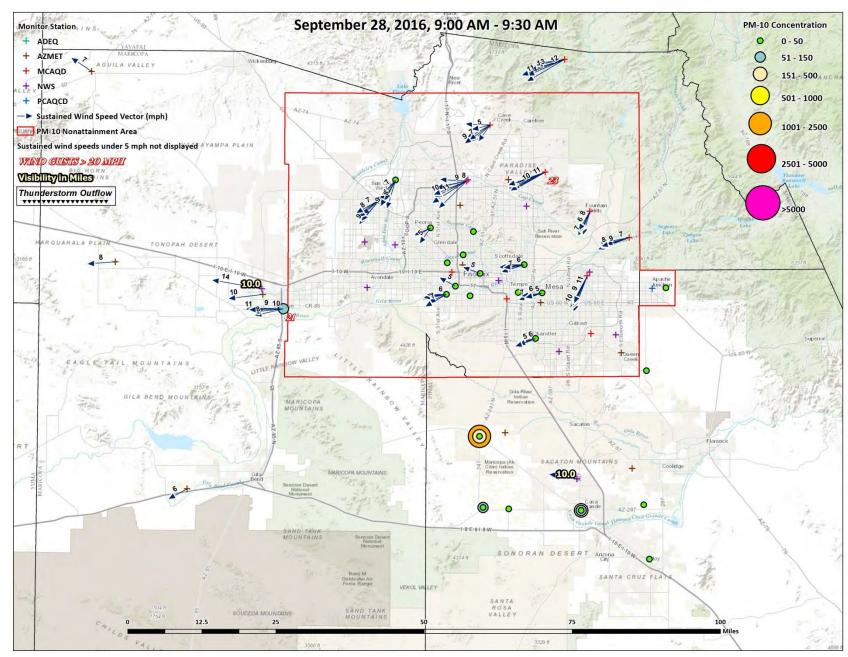


Figure 3-37. September 28, 2016, 9:30 AM – 9:30 AM.

Visibility Photos

ADEQ visibility photos (South Mountain) taken within the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area show the degradation of visibility as windblown dust from the outflow arrives and stays suspended in the nonattainment area. These photos provide additional evidence of the clear causal relationship between transported windblown dust from the high wind dust event and the exceedance at the Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors. Figure 3–38 displays visibility conditions on September 27, 2016 as the windblown dust makes it way into the central portion of the nonattainment area near the exceeding monitors. Figure 3–39 displays visibility photos that show the suspension of dust in the evening of September 27, 2016 through the early morning of September 28, 2016.

September 27, 2016

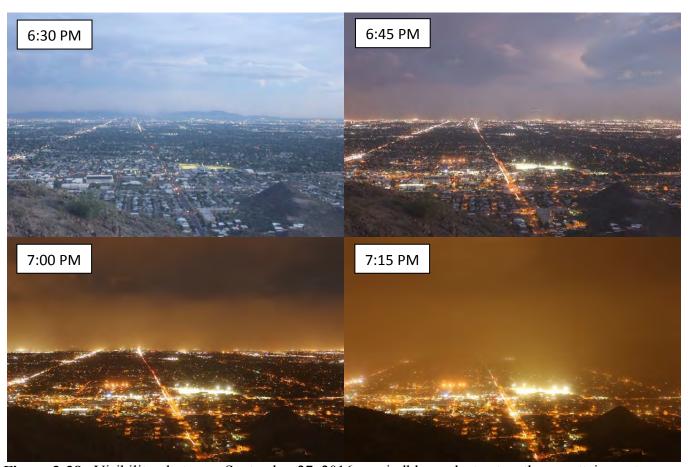


Figure 3-38. Visibility photos on September 27, 2016 as windblown dust enters the nonattainment area.

September 27-28, 2016

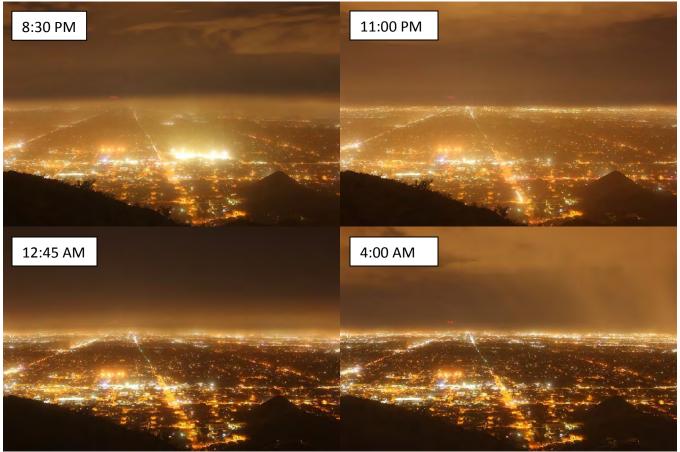


Figure 3-39. Visibility photos of suspended windblown dust on September 27-28, 2016 within the nonattainment area.

Conclusion

In summary, on September 27, 2016 a high wind dust event passed through the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area which generated and transported windblown dust in the form of PM₁₀ resulting in elevated concentrations of PM₁₀ across the nonattainment area and an exceedance of the PM₁₀ standard at the Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors. The windblown dust remained suspended in the air through the evening of September 27, 2016 and into the morning of September 28, 2016, causing an exceedance at the Glendale monitor on September 28, 2016. The monitored PM₁₀ concentrations on September 27-28, 2016 at the exceeding Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors were compared to historical concentrations at the site in several analyses. The analyses confirm a clear causal relationship between the exceedance and the high wind dust event as compared to historical high wind dust event days and non-exceedance days.

In addition to the comparison to historical concentrations, figures displaying the chronological and spatial distribution of wind, visibility and PM₁₀ concentration data confirm that (1) sustained winds at 25 mph were high enough to entrain significant windblown dust from natural desert areas and disturbed, anthropogenic source areas subject to reasonable controls in the source area of the outflow; (2) PM₁₀ concentrations peaked transported windblown dust arrived in the PM₁₀ nonattainment area and when the windblown dust remained suspended in the nonattainment area throughout the evening of September 27 and the morning of September 28, 2016; and (3) visibility conditions (as confirmed through visibility photos and NWS readings) at

nonattainment area monitors where the thunderstorm outflow-generated windblown dust passed over or by were degraded as a result of the transported and suspended windblown dust from the high wind dust event. These analyses taken as a whole provide strong weight of evidence that the high wind dust event affected air quality in such a way that there exists a clear causal relationship between the high wind dust event on September 27-28, 2016 and the PM_{10} exceedances at the Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors on September 27-28, 2016, thus satisfying the clear causal relationship criterion.

IV. NATURAL EVENT AND NOT REASONABLY CONTROLLABLE OR PREVENTABLE CRITERIA

Natural Event

40 CFR Section 50.14(c)(3)(iv)(E) requires a demonstration that the exceptional event was either a human activity that is unlikely to recur at a particular location or was a natural event. The revised exceptional events rule defines a natural event at 40 CFR Section 50.1(k) as "an event and its resulting emissions, which may recur at the same location, in which human activity plays little or no direct causal role. For purposes of the definition of a natural event, anthropogenic sources that are reasonably controlled shall be considered to not play a direct role in causing emissions." Additionally, specific to high wind dust events, 40 CFR Section 50.14(b)(5)(ii) states that "[t]he Administrator will consider high wind dust events to be natural events in cases where windblown dust is entirely from natural undisturbed lands in the area or where all anthropogenic sources are reasonably controlled as determined in accordance with paragraph b(8) of this section."

The clear causal relationship demonstration in the prior chapter found that high wind dust events can recur at the exceeding Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors. Figures 3–1 and 3–2 indicate that 11 and 9 prior high wind dust events have occurred in the past five years at the monitor at the Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors, respectively. The clear causal relationship demonstration also found that the PM₁₀ emissions which caused the exceedances at the Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors were associated with windblown dust generated and transported by sustained wind speeds that met the default high wind threshold of 25 mph established in 40 CFR Section 50.14(b)(5)(iii). EPA states in the preamble to the revised exceptional events rule that, "[f]or high wind dust events, if sustained wind speeds are above the high wind threshold and the anthropogenic emissions sources are reasonably controlled, it is more likely that human activity plays little or no direct role in causing emissions." The following section of this chapter demonstrates that reasonable controls were in place on all windblown dust anthropogenic sources in the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area during the high wind dust event. For these reasons, the high wind dust event on September 27-28, 2016, qualifies as a natural event.

Not Reasonably Controllable or Preventable

40 CFR Section 50.14(c)(3)(iv)(D) requires a demonstration that the exceptional event was both not reasonably controllable and not reasonably preventable. 40 CFR Section 50.14(b)(8) provides the demonstrations needed to establish that the exceptional event was not reasonably controllable or preventable for all exceptional events. Additionally, specific requirements regarding the not reasonably controllable or preventable criterion related to high wind dust events are provided in 40 CFR Section 50.14(b)(5).

40 CFR Sections 50.14(b)(8)(i) through (iii) states that "[t]he not reasonably controllable or preventable criterion has two prongs that the State must demonstrate: prevention and control. (ii) The Administrator shall determine an event is not reasonably preventable if the State shows that reasonable measures to prevent the event were applied at the time of the event. (iii) The Administrator shall determine that an event is not reasonably controllable if the State shows that reasonable measures to control the impact of the event on air quality were applied at the time of the event."

Regarding whether the event was not reasonably preventable, the revised exceptional events rule has specific regulations for high wind dust events that exempt a State from needing to provide a case-specific justification that the event was not reasonably preventable (40 CFR Section 50.14(b)(5)(iv)). In keeping with the specific high wind dust event regulation, and because the high winds that entrain the windblown dust are by nature unpreventable, a case-specific justification that the high wind dust event on September 27-28, 2016 was not preventable is not needed or presented in this documentation.

Regarding whether the event was not reasonably controllable, 40 CFR Section 50.14(b)(8)(iv) states that EPA "shall assess the reasonableness of available controls for anthropogenic sources based on information available as of the date of the event". Additionally, 40 CFR Section 50.14(b)(8)(v) provides deference to controls in a state implementation plan that have been approved by EPA within five years of the event date, "the Administrator shall consider enforceable control measures implemented in accordance with a state implementation plan...approved by the EPA within 5 years of the date of the event, that address the event-related pollutant and all sources necessary to fulfill the requirements of the Clean Air Act for the state implementation plan...to be reasonable controls with respect to all anthropogenic sources that have or may have contributed to the monitored exceedance or violation."

The MAG 2012 Five Percent Plan for PM-10 for the Maricopa County Nonattainment Area contains a wide variety of control measures and projects that have been implemented to reduce and control PM₁₀ emissions, including PM₁₀ emissions generated under high wind conditions, which were in place and implemented at the time of the event. Requirements to reduce and control PM₁₀ emissions in the plan apply to a broad range of sources including: unpaved roads and shoulders, leaf blowers, unpaved parking lots, vacant lots, sweeping streets with certified sweepers, off-road vehicle use, open and recreational burning, residential wood burning, covered vehicle loads, dust generating operations, nonmetallic mineral processing, and other unpermitted sources. EPA published final approval of the MAG 2012 Five Percent Plan on June 10, 2014 (79 FR 33107).

On September 12, 2016 the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit issued an opinion in the lawsuit filed by the Arizona Center for Law in the Public Interest (Bahr v. U.S. EPA) to challenge the Environmental Protection Agency approval of the MAG 2012 Five Percent Plan. The Court upheld EPA's determination that the control measures in the plan did not need to be updated and also upheld EPA's exclusion of PM₁₀ exceedances in 2011 and 2012 as exceptional events caused by high wind dust events. The Court remanded the contingency measures in the plan to EPA for further consideration. Because EPA has approved the MAG 2012 Five Percent Plan within five years of the high wind dust event, and the approved plan addresses the event-related pollutant and all sources necessary to fulfill the requirements of the Clean Air Act, and because the State is not currently under obligation to revise the state implementation plan, the controls in the MAG 2012 Five Percent Plan are considered reasonable controls with respect to all anthropogenic sources that have or may have contributed to the monitored exceedance.

Specific to high wind dust events, 40 CFR Section 50.14(b)(5)(v) states that "[w]ith respect to the not reasonably controllable criterion of paragraph (c)(3)(iv)(D) of this section, dust controls on an anthropogenic source shall be considered reasonable in any case in which the controls render the anthropogenic source as resistant to high winds as natural undisturbed lands in the area affected by the high wind dust event. The Administrator may determine lesser controls reasonable on a case-by-case basis."

When evaluating this regulation, EPA considers whether wind speeds were above the high wind threshold (25 mph default) during the event as an important indicator for whether or not the implemented controls were reasonable. In the preamble to the revised exceptional events rule, EPA states that, "[t]he EPA will continue to consider an area's high wind threshold when reviewing demonstrations for events in a

nonattainment or maintenance area where the EPA has approved a SIP, TIP or FIP within 5 years of the date of the event. For a demonstration in such a case, the not reasonably controllable criterion hinges only on implementation of the control measures in the SIP, TIP or FIP, not on the content of those measures. For events with sustained wind speeds above the high wind threshold that occur simultaneously with high monitored PM concentrations, it is very plausible that SIP, TIP, or FIP controls were being implemented and the high PM concentrations resulted from emissions generated by sources in the area despite implementation of those controls...Therefore, the comparison of sustained wind speeds during an event to the high wind threshold will help the EPA Regional offices determine what evidence must be included in a demonstration. Specifically, it will inform the evidence required for the not reasonably controllable or preventable criteria, the possibility of noncompliance, or emissions from non-event sources."

The clear causal relationship demonstration in Chapter III of this documentation clearly establishes that high PM₁₀ concentrations at the exceeding monitors and throughout the nonattainment area were the result of transported windblown dust that was generated by a thunderstorm outflow with recorded sustained wind speeds of 25 mph and gusts of 41 mph. This provides evidence that (1) the controls in place within the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area and at the exceeding monitors during the high wind dust event on September 27-28, 2016 meet the requirements of 40 CFR Section 50.14(b)(5)(v) by rendering anthropogenic sources as resistant to high winds as natural undisturbed lands, and that (2) source noncompliance is less likely given the severity of the wind speeds.

Lastly, 40 CFR Section 50.14(b)(8)(viii) requires that the State must include the following components in a demonstration that addresses the not reasonably controllable or preventable criterion for prescribed fire events and certain high wind dust events: "(A) Identification of the natural and anthropogenic sources of emissions causing and contributing to the monitored exceedance or violation, including the contribution from local sources. (B) Identification of the relevant state implementation plan, tribal implementation plan, or federal implementation plan or other enforceable control measures in place for sources identified in paragraph...(A) of this section and the implementation status of these controls. (C) Evidence of effective implementation and enforcement of the measures identified in paragraph...(B) of this section." The following sections satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR Section 50.14(b)(8)(viii).

Identification of Natural and Anthropogenic Sources of Emissions

As discussed in the narrative conceptual model and the clear causal relationship demonstration, due to the origin region of the thunderstorm outflow, the sources of the windblown dust during the event on September 27-28, 2016 are the natural desert areas of west-central Pinal County. The windblown dust from this source area was then transported to and suspended in the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area on diminishing thunderstorm outflow winds. If any anthropogenic source in the source area contributed to the event, those sources were overwhelmed by sustained winds of 25 mph and gusts of 41 mph as reported by the NWS. From the source area, windblown dust was then transported to the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area as confirmed by numerous visibility readings and photos. While the outflow-generated winds were strong enough to transport windblown dust into the nonattainment area, wind speeds had started to subside as the outflow reached the nonattainment area, making it unlikely that any significant windblown dust from anthropogenic sources within the nonattainment area contributed to the exceedances.

The most likely natural sources given the prevailing wind patterns of the high wind event include the desert areas of west-central Pinal County. While there is no evidence of anthropogenic sources contributing to the event, if anthropogenic sources were to contribute to the exceedances at the Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors they would likely include those sources located immediately upwind (south) of the monitor. The immediate area (within four miles) around the Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors is developed and

urbanized residential and commercial land uses. Anthropogenic PM_{10} emission sources in this area may likely include, but are not limited to, paved road dust, landscaping activities, and industrial activities. Figure 4–1 displays a recent aerial photo (2015) of the area upwind (approximately five to ten miles) of the Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors.

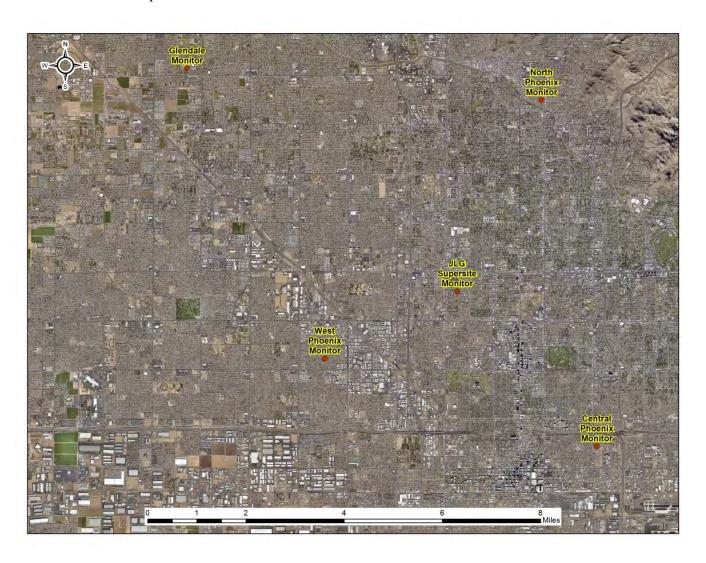


Figure 4-1. Aerial photo of the immediate area upwind of the exceeding Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors.

Identification of Relevant Control Measures

As discussed above, the MAG 2012 Five Percent Plan for PM-10 for the Maricopa County Nonattainment Area is the latest state implementation plan approved by EPA. This plan contains a wide variety of control measures and projects that have been, and are being, implemented to reduce and control PM₁₀ emissions, including PM₁₀ emissions generated under high wind conditions, which were in place and implemented at the time of the event. Requirements to reduce and control PM₁₀ emissions in the plan apply to a broad range of sources including: unpaved roads and shoulders, leaf blowers, unpaved parking lots, vacant lots, sweeping streets with certified sweepers, off-road vehicle use, open and recreational burning, residential wood burning, covered vehicle loads, dust generating operations, nonmetallic mineral processing, and other unpermitted sources. Table 4–1 lists the control measures included in the MAG 2012 Five Percent Plan.

Table 4-1. Control Measures included in the MAG 2012 Five Percent Plan for PM-10 for the Maricopa

County Nonattainment Area.

Arizona Revised Statutes	
(A.R.S.)	Description
A.R.S. § 9-500.04.	Air quality control; definitions [city and town requirements in Area A
Only A.3., A.5., A.6., A.7.,	regarding targeting unpaved roads and shoulders; leaf blower restrictions;
A.8., A.9. and H.	restrictions related to parking, maneuvering, ingress and egress areas and
71.0., 71.7. and 11.	vacant lots; requirement for certified street sweepers]
A.R.S. § 9-500.27.	Off-road vehicle ordinance; applicability; violation; classification
A.R.S. § 11-871.	Emissions control; no burn; exemptions; penalty [no burn restriction for any
Only A., B. and D.4.	HPA day, increased civil penalty]
A.R.S. § 11-877.	Air quality control measures [county leaf blower restrictions]
A.R.S. § 28-1098.	Vehicle loads; restrictions; civil penalties [for safety or air pollution
Only A. and C.1.	prevention purpose]
A.R.S. § 49-424.	Duties of department [develop and disseminate air quality dust forecasts for
Only 11.	the Maricopa County PM-10 nonattainment area]
A.R.S. § 49-457.01.	Leaf blower use restrictions and training; leaf blower equipment sellers; informational material; outreach; applicability
A.R.S. § 49-457.03.	Off-road vehicles; pollution advisory days; applicability; penalties
A.R.S. § 49-457.04.	Off-highway vehicle and all-terrain vehicle dealers; informational material;
	outreach; applicability
A.R.S. § 49-457.05.	Dust action general permit; best management practices; applicability;
Only A., B., C., D. and I.	definitions
A.R.S. § 49-474.01.	Additional board duties in vehicle emissions control areas; definitions
Only A.4., A.5., A.6., A.7.,	[county requirements for stabilization of targeted unpaved roads, alleys and
A.8., A.11., B. and H.	shoulders; restrictions related to parking, maneuvering, ingress and egress
	areas and vacant lots; requirement for certified street sweepers]
A.R.S. § 49-474.05.	Dust control; training; site coordinators
A.R.S. § 49-474.06.	Dust control; subcontractor registration; fee
A.R.S. § 49-501.	Unlawful open burning; exceptions; civil penalty; definitions [ban on outdoor]
Only A.2., B.1., C., F. and	fires from May 1 to September 30; deletion of recreational purpose
G.	exemption; no burn day restrictions; penalty provision]
A.R.S. § 49-541. Only 1.	Definitions [Area A]
Maricopa County Air	
Quality Department	
Rules	Description
310	Fugitive Dust from Dust-Generating Operations
	Adopted 1/27/10 and submitted to EPA 4/12/10 [Notice of Final Rulemaking]
	75 FR 78167; 12/15/10]
310.01	Fugitive Dust From Non-Traditional Sources of Fugitive Dust
	Adopted 1/27/10 and submitted to EPA 4/12/10 [Notice of Final Rulemaking]
	75 FR 78167; 12/15/10]
314	Open Outdoor Fires and Indoor Fireplaces at Commercial and Institutional
	Establishments
	Adopted 3/12/08 and submitted to EPA 7/10/08 [Notice of Final Rulemaking]
	74 FR 57612; 11/9/09]

Table 4–1 (Continued)

Maricopa County Air Quality Department	
Rules	Description
316	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing
	Adopted 3/12/08 and submitted to EPA 7/10/08 [Notice of Final Rulemaking
	74 FR 58553; 11/13/09]
Appendix C	Fugitive Dust Test Methods
	Adopted 3/26/08 and submitted to EPA 7/10/08 [Notice of Final Rulemaking]
	75 FR 78167; 12/15/10]
Maricopa County	
Ordinance	Description
P-26	Residential Woodburning Restriction
	Adopted 3/26/08 and submitted to EPA 7/10/08; [Notice of Final
	Rulemaking 74 FR 57612; 11/9/09]
Appendices to the Plan	Description
Appendix C,	Arizona Revised Statutes Listed in Table 4-1
Exhibit 1	
Appendix C,	Maricopa County Resolution to Evaluate Measures in the MAG 2012 Five
Exhibit 2	Percent Plan for PM-10 for the Maricopa County Nonattainment Area
Appendix C,	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Dust Action General Permit
Exhibit 3	
Appendix C,	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Commitment to Revise the
Exhibit 4	MAG 2012 Five Percent Plan for PM-10 for the Maricopa County
	Nonattainment Area if Necessary for the Emerging and Voluntary Measure

In addition to the statutes, rules and regulations listed in Table 4–1, other PM₁₀ reducing control measures (e.g., paving of unpaved roads, Agricultural Best Management Practices Program, Pinal County Fugitive Dust rules, etc.) have been committed to, and implemented by, local jurisdictions throughout the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area, and incorporated into the Arizona SIP through prior PM₁₀ plans, such as the *Revised MAG 1999 Serious Area Particulate Plan for PM-10 for the Maricopa County Nonattainment Area*, and in separate EPA actions.

Implementation and Enforcement of Control Measures

The Maricopa County Air Quality Department (MCAQD) is prepared to proactively respond to high wind events and protect human health and well-being. MCAQD's approach consists of two primary components: routine proactive inspections, as well as surveillance inspections, conducted both during and after significant events. MCAQD routinely inspects dust control-permitted sites and increases the frequency of inspections for permits covering areas of ten acres or more. Non-metallic surface mining sources under Rule 316 are also regularly inspected multiple times every year. Maricopa County also responds to the majority of air quality complaints within 24 hours.

Maricopa County monitors the five-day Maricopa County Dust Control Forecast issued by ADEQ to identify the potential for elevated PM₁₀ pollution levels due to high winds or stagnant conditions. When a High Pollution Advisory (HPA) is issued for Maricopa County, MCAQD conducts additional increased

surveillance before, during, and after the forecast event(s). MCAQD also conducts event surveillance and post-event activities after an exceptional event that had not been forecast (i.e., those instances in which an HPA had not been issued).

The Maricopa County Dust Control Forecast issued on September 26, 2016, indicated a Low risk for unhealthy PM₁₀ levels, but included the possibility of blowing dust associated with gusty winds from thunderstorm outflows. The actual thunderstorm outflow from the deserts of west-central Pinal County created and transported windblown dust into the nonattainment area, leading to the exceedances at the Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors on September 27-28, 2016.

Pre-event surveillance consists of surveying high-risk areas for any dust-generating activities, educating sources of the impending HPA event, and issuing violations for failure to comply with local, state, or federal regulations. During the event, MCAQD inspectors survey high-risk areas to confirm that control measures are in place, document any violations, and contact other regulatory agencies if necessary. Post-event activities include continued surveys of high-risk areas, re-inspecting sources within two business days of receiving a violation, and an internal MCAQD debriefing of event activities.

Currently, a total of 15 MCAQD air monitoring sites are equipped to allow the automatic reporting of monitored readings at 5-minute intervals. The real-time data reporting system includes a mechanism to alert MCAQD inspectors when PM₁₀ concentrations are elevated. The system allows MCAQD inspectors to review concentrations at the monitor and to consult the National Weather Service website to check for weather event activity. This capability allows the MCAQD responder to identify regional events and monitor specific issues. If necessary, the MCAQD responders can inform nearby stakeholders and local governments of the elevated PM₁₀ concentrations.

An evaluation of all inspection reports, air quality complaints, compliance reports, and other documentation indicate no evidence of unusual anthropogenic-based PM_{10} emissions. During the time period of September 24 through October 1, 2016, MCAQD inspectors conducted a total of 272 inspections of permitted facilities, of which 165 were at fugitive dust sources.

During this 7-day period, a total of five Notice of Violations were issued county-wide for PM_{10} and non- PM_{10} -related violations. No violations were issued to fugitive dust sources within a 4-mile radius of the exceeding Glendale or ADEQ's JLG Supersite monitor.

Also during this 7-day period, a total of 63 vacant lots were inspected, but only one 60-day letter was issued for non-compliant vacant lots and/or unpaved parking lots. This vacant lot was not located within 4-miles of the exceeding Glendale or ADEQ's JLG Supersite's monitors.

MCAQD was prepared for any complaints received due to the high wind event. During the 8-day period from September 24 through October 1, 2016, MCAQD received 30 complaints, of which 16 were windblown dust or PM_{10} related. Two of these complaints were located within 4 miles of the exceeding JLG Supersite monitor. These complaints consisted of:

- A construction site at 32nd Avenue and Myrtle was creating dust with their heavy machinery. The complaint occurred on 9/27/16.
- A home demolition at 3rd Street and Glendale Avenue was creating dust. The complaint occurred on 9/28/16.

Inspections were completed for each of these complaints and no violations were noted, though some of the complaints were held for further observation. Additionally, during the period of September 24, 2016 through October 1, 2016, no unusual agricultural activity in the upwind vicinity of the exceeding Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors was noted by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.

Conclusion

In summary, the information presented in this chapter addresses whether the high wind dust event on September 27-28, 2016 was not reasonably preventable or controllable. EPA's approval of the *MAG 2012 Five Percent Plan for PM-10 for the Maricopa County Nonattainment Area* on June 10, 2014 allows the control measures in that plan to be established as reasonable controls. Sustained wind speeds were at the high wind threshold during the event, making it less likely that uncontrolled anthropogenic sources were the main source of the windblown dust emissions. The natural and anthropogenic sources of windblown dust during the event were identified, along with the enforceable control measures in place and implemented during the event. Extensive documentation of enforcement of the implemented control measures was provided by the Maricopa County Air Quality Department and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, revealing no evidence of unusual anthropogenic-based PM₁₀ emissions. For these reasons, the information presented in this chapter clearly demonstrates that the high wind dust event on September 27-28, 2016 was neither reasonably preventable nor controllable.

V. SUMMARY CONCLUSION

The documentation presented in the preceding chapters provides ample weight of evidence that the exceedances of the PM₁₀ standard on September 27-28, 2016 at the Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors in the Maricopa County nonattainment area was caused by a high wind dust event, qualifying the exceedance for exclusion under the revised exceptional events rule. A bulleted summary of the demonstrations included in this documentation that meet the requirements of 40 CFR Sections 50.14(c)(3)(iv)(A) through (E) is provided below:

- The narrative conceptual model discussed the meteorological conditions (thunderstorm outflow) that led to the creation of the high wind dust event on September 27-28, 2016. The narrative highlighted that a thunderstorm outflow with sustained winds of 25 mph and gusts of 41 mph originated in the deserts of west-central Pinal County. The windblown dust from the outflow then transported into the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area with the passing of the thunderstorm outflow and remained suspended into the evening of September 27 and the morning of September 28, 2016. Tables and figures showing PM₁₀ concentrations during the event were included with the narrative, indicating the PM₁₀ concentrations on September 27-28, 2016 were elevated in conjunction with the arrival and suspension of windblown dust as compared to concentrations before and after the event.
- The monitored PM₁₀ concentrations on September 27-28, 2016 at the exceeding Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors were compared to historical concentrations at the sites in several analyses. The analyses confirm a clear causal relationship between the exceedances and the high wind dust event as compared to historical high wind dust event days and non-exceedance days.
 - In addition to the comparison to historical concentrations, figures displaying the chronological and spatial distribution of wind, visibility and PM₁₀ concentration data confirm that (1) sustained winds at 25 mph were high enough to entrain significant windblown dust from natural desert areas and disturbed, anthropogenic source areas subject to reasonable controls in the source area of the outflow; (2) PM₁₀ concentrations peaked transported windblown dust arrived in the PM₁₀ nonattainment area and when the windblown dust remained suspended in the nonattainment area throughout the evening of September 27 and the morning of September 28, 2016; and (3) visibility conditions (as confirmed through visibility photos and NWS readings) at nonattainment area monitors where the thunderstorm outflow-generated windblown dust passed over or by were degraded as a result of the transported and suspended windblown dust from the high wind dust event. These analyses taken as a whole provide strong weight of evidence that the high wind dust event affected air quality in such a way that there exists a clear causal relationship between the high wind dust event on September 27-28, 2016 and the PM₁₀ exceedances at the Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors on September 27-28, 2016, thus satisfying the clear causal relationship criterion.
- The comparison to historical concentrations and the clear causal relationship demonstration found that high wind dust events can frequently recur at the exceeding Glendale and JLG Supersite monitors and that the PM₁₀ emissions which caused the exceedance at the monitors were associated with windblown dust generated and transported by sustained wind speeds at the default high wind threshold of 25 mph. EPA states that, "[f]or high wind dust events, if sustained wind speeds are above the high wind threshold and the anthropogenic emissions sources are reasonably controlled, it is more likely that human activity plays little or no direct role in causing emissions." Since

reasonable controls were in place on all significant anthropogenic sources of windblown dust in the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area during the event and sustained winds were at 25 mph in the source region of the outflow, the high wind dust event on September 27-28, 2016, qualifies as a natural event.

• EPA's approval of the *MAG 2012 Five Percent Plan for PM-10 for the Maricopa County Nonattainment Area* on June 10, 2014 allows the control measures in that plan to be established as reasonable controls. Sustained wind speeds were at the high wind threshold in the source region of the high wind dust event, making it unlikely that uncontrolled anthropogenic sources were the main source of the windblown dust emissions. The natural and anthropogenic sources of windblown dust during the event were identified, along with the enforceable control measures in place and implemented during the event. Extensive documentation of enforcement of the implemented control measures was provided by the Maricopa County Air Quality Department and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, revealing no evidence of unusual anthropogenic-based PM₁₀ emissions. For these reasons, the high wind dust event on September 27-28, 2016 was neither reasonably preventable nor controllable.

APPENDIX A

ADEQ FORECAST PRODUCTS





AIR QUALITY FORECAST ISSUED Monday, September 26, 2016 This report is updated by 1:00 p.m. Sunday thru Friday and is valid for areas within and bordering Maricopa County in Arizona

FORECAST DATE NOTICES	YESTERDAY Sun, 9/25/2016	TODAY Mon, 9/26/2016 Pockets of blowing dust possible.	TOMORROW Tue, 9/27/2016 Pockets of blowing dust possible.	EXTENDED Wed, 9/28/2016
AIR POLLUTANT	Highest AQI Reading/Site (*Preliminary data only*)			
О3	42	42	46	58
	Multiple Sites	Good	Good	Moderate
со	9	6	6	8
	Central Phoenix	Good	Good	Good
PM-10	21	46	42	28
	Central Phoenix	Good	Good	Good
PM-2.5	30	23	30	25
	South Phoenix	Good	Good	Good

O3 = Ozone CO = Carbon Monoxide PM-10 = Particles 10 microns & smaller PM-2.5 = Particles smaller than 2.5 microns "<u>High Pollution Advisory</u>" (HPA) means that the highest concentration of OZONE, PM-10, or PM-2.5 may exceed the federal health standard. "Health Watch" (HW) means that the highest concentration of OZONE, PM-10 or PM-2.5 may approach the federal health standard.

Health Statements		
Monday, 09/26/2016 No health impacts are expected.		
Tuesday, 09/27/2016 No health impacts are expected.		

Synopsis and Discussion

Note: During active monsoon periods, strong outflow winds from even distant thunderstorms can generate periods of dense blowing dust.

We now have a large ridge over the western United States but the weather isn't as calm as you might expect because we also have a cut-off low located to our south. This low is increasing moisture and instability across southern Arizona. Additionally, there are strong easterly winds associated with the low. Along with the breezy winds, there is a chance for some light showers in the area today. Winds will still be fairly breezy tomorrow with a chance of showers and thunderstorms. The strong winds today and potential outflow winds from thunderstorms tomorrow will bring the possibility of some isolated dust activity. Fortunately, we expect soils are somewhat stable due to recent rains and with rain forecast to hit much of our dust source regions today and tomorrow, we don't anticipate PM-10 getting out of control. By Wednesday, weather conditions should calm down causing particulate levels to lower while allowing ozone to begin increasing.

Check back tomorrow for more. Until then, have a good day! -R.Nicoll

Check out our new reports on recent observed air quality data for <u>ozone</u>, <u>PM-10</u>, and <u>PM-2.5</u>. The permanent location of the links will be in the "Useful Links" table below.

Check out the latest issue of:

Cracking the AQ Code

If you haven't already, click HERE to start receiving your Daily Air Quality Forecasts through GovDelivery.



CLEAN AIR MAKE MORE

MARICOPA COUNTY'S INITIATIVE TO PROMOTE CLEANER AIR AND HEALTHIER LIVES

USEFUL LINKS				
INTERACTIVE MAPS http://alert.fcd.maricopa.gov/alert/Google/v3/air.html http://www.airnow.gov/				
WEB CAMERA IMAGES	http://www.phoenixvis.net/			
RECENT OBSERVED AIR QUALITY DATA	Ozone PM-10 PM-2.5			

POLLUTION MONITOR READINGS FOR Sunday, September 25, 2016

O3 (OZONE)

SITE NAME	MAX 8-HR VALUE (PPB)	MAX AQI	AQI COLOR CODE
Alamo Lake	NOT AVBL	NOT AVBL	
Apache Junction	42	39	
Blue Point	42	39	
Buckeye	45	42	
Casa Grande	43	40	
Cave Creek	40	37	
Central Phoenix	41	38	
Dysart	40	37	
Falcon Field	41	38	
Fountain Hills	41	38	
Glendale	41	38	
Humboldt Mountain	43	40	
Phoenix Supersite	45	42	
Mesa	45	42	
North Phoenix	44	41	
Pinal Air Park	47	44	
Pinnacle Peak	41	38	
Queen Valley	44	41	
Rio Verde	38	35	
South Phoenix	43	40	
South Scottsdale	38	35	
Tempe	39	36	
Tonto Nat'l Mon.	40	37	
West Chandler	45	42	
West Phoenix	43	40	
Yuma	39	36	

CO (CARBON MONOXIDE)

SITE NAME	MAX 8-HR VALUE (PPM)	MAX AQI	AQI COLOR CODE
Buckeye	NOT AVBL	NOT AVBL	
Central Phoenix	0.8	9	
Diablo	0.4	5	
Phoenix Supersite	NOT AVBL	NOT AVBL	
Mesa	0.2	2	
West Chandler	0.3	3	
West Phoenix	0.7	8	

PM-10 (PARTICLES)

SITE NAME	MAX 24-HR VALUE (µg/m3)	MAX AQI	AQI COLOR CODE
Buckeye	20.8	19	
Central Phoenix	23.4	21	
Combs School (Pinal County)	28	26	
Durango	15.3	14	
Dysart	13.4	12	
Glendale	10.5	9	
Higley	NOT AVBL	NOT AVBL	
Maricopa (Pinal County)	37.5	34	
Phoenix Supersite	15.5	14	
Mesa	9.3	8	
North Phoenix	8	7	
South Phoenix	18.9	17	
South Scottsdale	13.8	12	
Tempe	12.6	11	
West Chandler	18.3	17	
West Forty Third	23.3	21	
West Phoenix	14.5	13	
Zuni Hills	18.5	17	

PM-2.5 (PARTICLES)

SITE NAME	MAX 24-HR VALUE (µg/m3)	MAX AQI	AQI COLOR CODE
Diablo	4.7	20	
Durango	6.1	25	
Glendale	2.2	9	
Phoenix Supersite	2.7	11	
Mesa	4.6	19	
North Phoenix	3.5	15	
South Phoenix	7.2	30	
Tempe	4.7	20	
West Phoenix	5.2	22	

DESCRIPTION OF LOCAL AIR POLLUTANTS IN DETAIL



O3 (OZONE):

Description -

This is a secondary pollutant that is formed by the reaction of other primary pollutants (precursors) such as VOCs (volatile organic compounds) and NOx (Nitrogen Oxides) in the presence of sunlight.

<u>Sources</u> – VOCs are emitted from motor vehicles, chemical plants, refineries, factories, and other industrial sources. NOx is emitted from motor vehicles, power plants, and other sources of combustion.

<u>Potential health impacts</u> – Exposure to ozone can make people more susceptible to respiratory infection, result in lung inflammation, and aggravate pre-existing respiratory diseases such as asthma. Other effects include decrease in lung function, chest pain, and cough. <u>Unit of measurement</u> – Parts per billion (ppb).

Averaging interval – Highest eight-hour period within a 24-hour period (midnight to midnight)

Reduction tips – Curtail daytime driving, refuel cars and use gasoline-powered equipment as late in the day as possible.

CO (CARBON MONOXIDE):

<u>Description</u> – A colorless, odorless, poisonous gas formed when carbon in fuels is not burned completely.

<u>Sources</u> – In cities, as much as 95 percent of all CO emissions emanate from automobile exhaust. Other sources include industrial processes, non-transportation fuel combustion, and natural sources such as wildfires. Peak concentrations occur in colder winter months.

<u>Potential health impacts</u> – Reduces oxygen delivery to the body's organs and tissues. The health threat is most serious for those who suffer from cardiovascular disease.

Unit of measurement – Parts per million (ppm).

Averaging interval – Highest eight-hour period within a 24-hour period (midnight to midnight)

Reduction tips – Keep motor vehicle tuned properly and minimize nighttime driving.

PM-10 & PM-2.5 (PARTICLES):

<u>Description</u> – The term "particulate matter" (PM) includes both solid particles and liquid droplets found in air. Many manmade and natural sources emit PM directly or emit other pollutants that react in the atmosphere to form PM. Particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter tend to pose the greatest health concern because they can be inhaled into and accumulate in the respiratory

system. Particles less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter are referred to as "fine" particles and are responsible for many visibility degradations such as the "Valley Brown Cloud" (see http://www.phoenixvis.net/). Particles with diameters between 2.5 and 10 micrometers are referred to as "coarse"

<u>Sources</u> – Fine = All types of combustion (motor vehicles, power plants, wood burning, etc.) and some industrial processes. Coarse = crushing or grinding operations and dust from paved or unpaved roads.

<u>Potential health impacts</u> – PM can increase susceptibility to respiratory infections and can aggravate existing respiratory diseases, such as asthma and chronic bronchitis.

<u>Units of measurement</u> – Micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³)

Averaging interval – 24 hours (midnight to midnight).

Reduction tips – Stabilize loose soils, slow down on dirt roads, carpool, and use public transit.

Updated 8/11/2016





AIR QUALITY FORECAST ISSUED Tuesday, September 27, 2016 This report is updated by 1:00 p.m. Sunday thru Friday and is valid for areas within and bordering Maricopa County in Arizona

FORECAST DATE	YESTERDAY Mon, 9/26/2016	TODAY Tue, 9/27/2016 Brief blowing dust possible.	TOMORROW Wed, 9/28/2016	EXTENDED Thu, 9/29/2016
NOTICES		uust possible.		
	Highest AQI Reading/Site			
AIR POLLUTANT	(*Preliminary data only*)			
О3	39 Humboldt Mountain	46 Good	50 Good	58 Moderate
со	7 Diablo	6 Good	8 Good	8 Good
PM-10	51 West Chandler	53 Moderate	35 Good	32 Good
PM-2.5	30 Durango	30 Good	25 Good	24 Good

O3 = Ozone C0 = Carbon Monoxide PM-10 = Particles 10 microns & smaller PM-2.5 = Particles smaller than 2.5 microns "High Pollution Advisory" (HPA) means that the highest concentration of OZONE, PM-10, or PM-2.5 may exceed the federal health standard. "Health Watch" (HW) means that the highest concentration of OZONE, PM-10 or PM-2.5 may approach the federal health standard.

Health Statements			
Tuesday, 09/27/2016 Unusually sensitive people should consider reducing prolonged or heavy exertion outdoors.			
Wednesday, 09/28/2016	No health impacts are expected.		

Synopsis and Discussion

Note: During active monsoon periods, strong outflow winds from even distant thunderstorms can generate periods of dense blowing dust.

There did end up being a little dust activity yesterday which barely tipped PM-10 into the Moderates. As for today, we continue to have breezy easterly winds due to the cut-off low located to the south. In addition to winds, we also currently have showers and thunderstorm to the southeast. Some of this activity may push into the Valley today but most of it is expected to stay to the south. The main air quality threat today will be dust associated with thunderstorm outflows. Blowing dust is possible but stable soils from recent rains and the brief nature of any outflows should prevent PM-10 levels from getting too high. We forecast potential low-Moderate levels of PM-10 due to brief blowing dust this afternoon. Weather conditions should begin calming down tomorrow and Thursday. This will allow particulates to drop back down into the mid-Good range, while ozone increases back into the Moderates. One potential exception is if Tropical Storm Roslyn advects more moisture into the area than anticipated, we may see active weather last longer into the week. Of course, we will continue monitor the weather and air quality for any changes.

Check back tomorrow for the latest. Until then, have a good day! -R.Nicoll

Check out our new reports on recent observed air quality data for <u>ozone</u>, <u>PM-10</u>, and <u>PM-2.5</u>. The permanent location of the links will be in the "Useful Links" table below.

Check out the latest issue of: Cracking the AQ Code

If you haven't already, click HERE to start receiving your

Daily Air Quality Forecasts through GovDelivery.



CLEAN AIR MAKE MORE

MARICOPA COUNTY'S INITIATIVE TO PROMOTE CLEANER AIR AND HEALTHIER LIVES

USEFUL LINKS			
INTERACTIVE MAPS	http://alert.fcd.maricopa.gov/alert/Google/v3/air.html http://www.airnow.gov/		
WEB CAMERA IMAGES	http://www.phoenixvis.net/		

POLLUTION MONITOR READINGS FOR Monday, September 26, 2016

O3 (OZONE)

SITE NAME	MAX 8-HR VALUE (PPB)	MAX AQI	AQI COLOR CODE
Alamo Lake	NOT AVBL	NOT AVBL	
Apache Junction	40	37	
Blue Point	41	38	
Buckeye	39	36	
Casa Grande	37	34	
Cave Creek	40	37	
Central Phoenix	35	32	
Dysart	40	37	
Falcon Field	37	34	
Fountain Hills	40	37	
Glendale	40	37	
Humboldt Mountain	42	39	
Phoenix Supersite	40	37	
Mesa	39	36	
North Phoenix	40	37	
Pinal Air Park	37	34	
Pinnacle Peak	40	37	
Queen Valley	40	37	
Rio Verde	40	37	
South Phoenix	38	35	
South Scottsdale	34	31	
Tempe	37	34	
Tonto Nat'l Mon.	37	34	
West Chandler	40	37	
West Phoenix	37	34	
Yuma	42	39	

CO (CARBON MONOXIDE)

SITE NAME	MAX 8-HR VALUE (PPM)	MAX AQI	AQI COLOR CODE
Buckeye	NOT AVBL	NOT AVBL	
Central Phoenix	0.5	6	
Diablo	0.6	7	
Phoenix Supersite	NOT AVBL	NOT AVBL	
Mesa	0.2	2	
West Chandler	0.2	2	
West Phoenix	0.5	6	

PM-10 (PARTICLES)

SITE NAME MAX 24-HR VALUE (µg/m3) MAX AQI AQI COLOR CODE

Buckeye	78.4	62	
Central Phoenix	48.3	44	
Combs School (Pinal County)	52.4	48	
Durango	39.5	36	
Dysart	31.6	29	
Glendale	27.3	25	
Higley	NOT AVBL	NOT AVBL	
Maricopa (Pinal County)	107.8	77	
Phoenix Supersite	36.7	33	
Mesa	40	37	
North Phoenix	28.3	26	
South Phoenix	29.6	27	
South Scottsdale	46.6	43	
Tempe	24.8	22	
West Chandler	55.9	51	
West Forty Third	53.7	49	
West Phoenix	31.6	29	
Zuni Hills	32.5	30	

PM-2.5 (PARTICLES)

SITE NAME	MAX 24-HR VALUE (μg/m3)	MAX AQI	AQI COLOR CODE
Diablo	6.7	28	
Durango	7.3	30	
Glendale	5.1	21	
Phoenix Supersite	6.6	28	
Mesa	7	29	
North Phoenix	6.3	26	
South Phoenix	5.5	23	
Tempe	4.4	18	
West Phoenix	6.9	29	

DESCRIPTION OF LOCAL AIR POLLUTANTS IN DETAIL



O3 (OZONE):

Description -

This is a secondary pollutant that is formed by the reaction of other primary pollutants (precursors) such as VOCs (\underline{v} olatile \underline{o} rganic \underline{c} ompounds) and NOx (\underline{N} itrogen \underline{O} xides) in the presence of sunlight.

<u>Sources</u> – VOCs are emitted from motor vehicles, chemical plants, refineries, factories, and other industrial sources. NOx is emitted from motor vehicles, power plants, and other sources of combustion.

<u>Potential health impacts</u> – Exposure to ozone can make people more susceptible to respiratory infection, result in lung inflammation, and aggravate pre-existing respiratory diseases such as asthma. Other effects include decrease in lung function, chest pain, and cough.

Unit of measurement – Parts per billion (ppb).

Averaging interval – Highest eight-hour period within a 24-hour period (midnight to midnight)

Reduction tips – Curtail daytime driving, refuel cars and use gasoline-powered equipment as late in the day as possible.

CO (CARBON MONOXIDE):

<u>Description</u> – A colorless, odorless, poisonous gas formed when carbon in fuels is not burned completely.

Sources – In cities, as much as 95 percent of all CO emissions emanate from automobile exhaust. Other sources include industrial processes, non-transportation fuel combustion, and natural

sources such as wildfires. Peak concentrations occur in colder winter months.

<u>Potential health impacts</u> – Reduces oxygen delivery to the body's organs and tissues. The health threat is most serious for those who suffer from cardiovascular disease.

<u>Unit of measurement</u> – Parts per million (ppm).

Averaging interval - Highest eight-hour period within a 24-hour period (midnight to midnight)

Reduction tips – Keep motor vehicle tuned properly and minimize nighttime driving.

PM-10 & PM-2.5 (PARTICLES):

<u>Description</u> – The term "particulate matter" (PM) includes both solid particles and liquid droplets found in air. Many manmade and natural sources emit PM directly or emit other pollutants that react in the atmosphere to form PM. Particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter tend to pose the greatest health concern because they can be inhaled into and accumulate in the respiratory system. Particles less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter are referred to as "fine" particles and are responsible for many visibility degradations such as the "Valley Brown Cloud" (see http://www.phoenixvis.net/). Particles with diameters between 2.5 and 10 micrometers are referred to as "coarse".

<u>Sources</u> – Fine = All types of combustion (motor vehicles, power plants, wood burning, etc.) and some industrial processes. Coarse = crushing or grinding operations and dust from paved or unpaved roads.

<u>Potential health impacts</u> – PM can increase susceptibility to respiratory infections and can aggravate existing respiratory diseases, such as asthma and chronic bronchitis.

<u>Units of measurement</u> – Micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³)

Averaging interval – 24 hours (midnight to midnight).

Reduction tips – Stabilize loose soils, slow down on dirt roads, carpool, and use public transit.

Updated 8/11/2016





AIR QUALITY FORECAST ISSUED Wednesday, September 28, 2016 This report is updated by 1:00 p.m. Sunday thru Friday and is valid for areas within and bordering Maricopa County in Arizona

FORECAST DATE NOTICES	YESTERDAY Tue, 9/27/2016 PM-10 Exceedance	TODAY Wed, 9/28/2016 Dust earlier this morning	TOMORROW Thu, 9/29/2016	EXTENDED Fri, 9/30/2016
AIR POLLUTANT	Highest AQI Reading/Site (*Preliminary data only*)			
О3	46	50	51	54
	Phoenix Supersite	Good	Moderate	Moderate
со	7	8	8	7
	Diablo	Good	Good	Good
PM-10	135	61	44	40
	Phoenix Supersite	Moderate	Good	Good
PM-2.5	78 Phoenix Supersite	57 Moderate	36 Good	28 Good

O3 = Ozone CO = Carbon Monoxide PM-10 = Particles 10 microns & smaller PM-2.5 = Particles smaller than 2.5 microns "<u>High Pollution Advisory</u>" (HPA) means that the highest concentration of OZONE, PM-10, or PM-2.5 may exceed the federal health standard. "Health Watch" (HW) means that the highest concentration of OZONE, PM-10 or PM-2.5 may approach the federal health standard.

Health Statements				
Wednesday, 09/28/2016 Unusually sensitive people should consider reducing prolonged or heavy exertion outdoors.				
Thursday, 09/29/2016	Unusually sensitive people should consider reducing prolonged or heavy exertion outdoors.			

Synopsis and Discussion

During active monsoon periods, strong outflow winds from even distant thunderstorms can generate periods of dense blowing dust.

Note: Today's 24-hr average PM-10 concentration will exceed the federal health standard. We are not increasing the forecast to the Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups category and issuing a same-day High Pollution Advisory because the damage has already been done during the early morning hours. Elevated PM-10 concentrations lingered over from last night but are now back to normal levels and should stay there the remainder of the day.

Thunderstorm outflows from the south yesterday evening kicked up quite a bit of dust. We anticipated dust, however, we thought recent rains would prevent excessive amounts of dust and we thought it would move through quicker. High PM-10 concentrations ended up hanging around through the night and into the morning hours today. It resulted in PM-10 exceeding the federal health standard yesterday. As I mentioned in the note above, the PM-10 concentrations that lingered into this morning will be enough for another exceedance today. However, since air quality is now doing fine and is expected to remain so through the rest of the day, we will not issue a same-day HPA.

Looking at this afternoon, more thunderstorms will likely develop, however, they should stay off to the east and any outflows from the east pose less of a dust concern. As for Thursday, residual moisture and instability associated with a shortwave trough may continue to cause a couple showers and thunderstorm in the area. Then by Friday, calm weather with mostly sunny skies will prevail. With calmer weather on the way, ozone concentrations will likely rise, but not enough to be much of a concern. Additionally, particulates will improve without all the winds to kick up the dust.

Check back tomorrow for more. Until then, have a good day! -R.Nicoll

Check out our new reports on recent observed air quality data for <u>ozone</u>, <u>PM-10</u>, and <u>PM-2.5</u>. The permanent location of the links will be in the "Useful Links" table below.

Check out the latest issue of: Cracking the AQ Code

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USEFUL LINKS				
INTERACTIVE MAPS http://alert.fcd.maricopa.gov/alert/Google/v3/air.html http://www.airnow.gov/				
WEB CAMERA IMAGES	http://www.phoenixvis.net/			
RECENT OBSERVED AIR QUALITY DATA	Ozone PM-10 PM-2.5			

POLLUTION MONITOR READINGS FOR Tuesday, September 27, 2016

O3 (OZONE)

SITE NAME	MAX 8-HR VALUE (PPB)	MAX AQI	AQI COLOR CODE
Alamo Lake	46	43	
Apache Junction	42	39	
Blue Point	40	37	
Buckeye	47	44	
Casa Grande	43	40	
Cave Creek	46	43	
Central Phoenix	44	41	
Dysart	46	43	
Falcon Field	45	42	
Fountain Hills	41	38	
Glendale	46	43	
Humboldt Mountain	44	41	
Phoenix Supersite	50	46	
Mesa	48	44	
North Phoenix	46	43	
Pinal Air Park	41	38	
Pinnacle Peak	43	40	
Queen Valley	42	39	
Rio Verde	38	35	
South Phoenix	47	44	
South Scottsdale	39	36	
Tempe	42	39	
Tonto Nat'l Mon.	40	37	
West Chandler	49	45	
West Phoenix	46	43	
Yuma	44	41	

CO (CARBON MONOXIDE)

SHENAME	MAX 8-HR VALUE (PPM)	MAX AQI	AQI COLOR CODE
Buckeye	NOT AVBL	NOT AVBL	
Central Phoenix	0.3	3	
Diablo	0.6	7	

Central Phoenix	0.3	3	
Diablo	0.6	7	
Phoenix Supersite	NOT AVBL	NOT AVBL	
Mesa	0.2	2	
West Chandler	0.2	2	
West Phoenix	0.4	5	

PM-10 (PARTICLES)

MAX AQI **AQI COLOR CODE** SITE NAME MAX 24-HR VALUE (μg/m3)

Buckeye	37.1	34	
Central Phoenix	103.3	75	
Combs School (Pinal County)	46.2	43	
Durango	112.2	79	
Dysart	77.9	62	
Glendale	180.6	113	
Higley	NOT AVBL	NOT AVBL	
Maricopa (Pinal County)	70.8	58	
Phoenix Supersite	223.7	135	
Mesa	48.4	44	
North Phoenix	141.3	94	
South Phoenix	54.2	50	
South Scottsdale	114.4	80	
Tempe	67.1	57	
West Chandler	44.3	41	
West Forty Third	118.7	82	
West Phoenix	133.3	90	
Zuni Hills	138.7	92	

PM-2.5 (PARTICLES)

SITE NAME	MAX 24-HR VALUE (μg/m3)	MAX AQI	AQI COLOR CODE
Diablo	19.1	66	
Durango	12.4	52	
Glendale	19	66	
Phoenix Supersite	25	78	
Mesa	6.5	27	
North Phoenix	20.4	68	
South Phoenix	11.1	46	
Tempe	6.7	28	
West Phoenix	15.2	58	

DESCRIPTION OF LOCAL AIR POLLUTANTS IN DETAIL



O3 (OZONE):

Description -

This is a secondary pollutant that is formed by the reaction of other primary pollutants (precursors) such as VOCs (\underline{v} olatile \underline{o} rganic \underline{c} ompounds) and NOx (\underline{N} itrogen \underline{O} xides) in the presence of sunlight.

<u>Sources</u> – VOCs are emitted from motor vehicles, chemical plants, refineries, factories, and other industrial sources. NOx is emitted from motor vehicles, power plants, and other sources of combustion.

<u>Potential health impacts</u> – Exposure to ozone can make people more susceptible to respiratory infection, result in lung inflammation, and aggravate pre-existing respiratory diseases such as asthma. Other effects include decrease in lung function, chest pain, and cough.

Unit of measurement – Parts per billion (ppb).

Averaging interval – Highest eight-hour period within a 24-hour period (midnight to midnight)

Reduction tips – Curtail daytime driving, refuel cars and use gasoline-powered equipment as late in the day as possible.

CO (CARBON MONOXIDE):

<u>Description</u> – A colorless, odorless, poisonous gas formed when carbon in fuels is not burned completely.

<u>Sources</u> – In cities, as much as 95 percent of all CO emissions emanate from automobile exhaust. Other sources include industrial processes, non-transportation fuel combustion, and natural

sources such as wildfires. Peak concentrations occur in colder winter months.

<u>Potential health impacts</u> – Reduces oxygen delivery to the body's organs and tissues. The health threat is most serious for those who suffer from cardiovascular disease.

<u>Unit of measurement</u> – Parts per million (ppm).

Averaging interval - Highest eight-hour period within a 24-hour period (midnight to midnight)

Reduction tips – Keep motor vehicle tuned properly and minimize nighttime driving.

PM-10 & PM-2.5 (PARTICLES):

<u>Description</u> – The term "particulate matter" (PM) includes both solid particles and liquid droplets found in air. Many manmade and natural sources emit PM directly or emit other pollutants that react in the atmosphere to form PM. Particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter tend to pose the greatest health concern because they can be inhaled into and accumulate in the respiratory system. Particles less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter are referred to as "fine" particles and are responsible for many visibility degradations such as the "Valley Brown Cloud" (see http://www.phoenixvis.net/). Particles with diameters between 2.5 and 10 micrometers are referred to as "coarse".

<u>Sources</u> – Fine = All types of combustion (motor vehicles, power plants, wood burning, etc.) and some industrial processes. Coarse = crushing or grinding operations and dust from paved or unpaved roads.

<u>Potential health impacts</u> – PM can increase susceptibility to respiratory infections and can aggravate existing respiratory diseases, such as asthma and chronic bronchitis.

<u>Units of measurement</u> – Micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³)

Averaging interval – 24 hours (midnight to midnight).

Reduction tips - Stabilize loose soils, slow down on dirt roads, carpool, and use public transit.

Updated 8/11/2016



MARICOPA COUNTY DUST CONTROL FORECAST ISSUED Monday, September 26, 2016

Five-day weather outlook:

Note: During active monsoon periods, strong outflow winds from even distant thunderstorms can generate periods of dense blowing dust.

Active weather is expected today and tomorrow, then calming down the rest of the week. We are currently under a large ridge, but the primary feature influencing our weather right now is a cut-off low located to our south. The low is advecting moisture into the area and creating some instability. Today will be mostly cloudy with a chance for some light showers reaching into the Valley. Additionally, winds will be quite breezy out of the east due to the low pressure system. Tomorrow, winds will still be a little breezy but we will also have a chance for gusty winds associated with thunderstorms. Ultimately, we expect soils are somewhat stable due to recent rains and with rain forecast to hit much of our dust source regions today and tomorrow, we don't anticipate dust getting out of control. A few isolated pockets of blowing dust will be possible, but nothing too significant is forecast. After tomorrow, calmer conditions will settle in and other than slightly elevated dust levels in the morning due to stagnation, no major dust concerns are anticipated. Therefore, the dust risk is forecast to remain Low through the forecast period. Check back tomorrow for the next update. —R.Nicoll

<u>R</u>	ISK F	Α	C T O R S	<u> </u>	
	WINDS	_	STAGNATION		DUST RISK LEVEL
Day 1: Tue. 9/27/2016	Breezy, east- southeasterly winds in the morning, 10-15 mph; afternoon storm outflows possible.	+	No stagnation.	=	LOW
Day 2: Wed. 9/28/2016	Mainly light winds expected.	+	Light stagnation in the morning.	=	LOW
Day 3: Thu. 9/29/2016	Mainly light winds expected.	+	Light stagnation in the morning.	=	LOW
	EXTENDED	OUT	LOOK		
		1			
Day 4: Fri. 9/30/2016	Mainly light winds expected.	+	Light stagnation in the morning.	=	LOW
		1		I i	
Day 5: Sat. 10/1/2016	Mainly light winds expected.	+	Light stagnation in the morning.	=	LOW

The Maricopa County Dust Control Action Forecast is issued to assist in the planning of work activities to help reduce dust pollution. To review the complete air quality forecast for the Phoenix metropolitan area, as well as the health impacts for different air pollutants refer to ADEQ's Air Quality Forecast at

Check out the latest issue of: Cracking the AQ Code

If you haven't already, click HERE to start receiving your

Daily Air Quality Forecasts through GovDelivery.



Updated 8/11/2016



MARICOPA COUNTY DUST CONTROL FORECAST ISSUED Tuesday, September 27, 2016

Five-day weather outlook:

Note: During active monsoon periods, strong outflow winds from even distant thunderstorms can generate periods of dense blowing dust.

Brief blowing dust is possible this afternoon due to thunderstorm activity to our south. As for the forecast period (Wednesday-Sunday), no major dust issues are expected. Weather conditions are calming down as the cut-off low, which is currently causing the active weather, dissipates and is reabsorbed into the main flow. Lack of winds will prevent a blowing dust event and stagnation is not forecast to be strong enough for a stagnation dust event. Over the weekend, winds will begin to increase due to an approaching through, however at this time, winds do not look like they will be strong enough for a significant dust threat. Therefore, the dust risk will remain Low through the forecast period. Check back tomorrow for the next update. –R.Nicoll

<u>R</u>	ISK F	Α	C T O R S	<u> </u>	
	<u>WINDS</u>		STAGNATION		DUST RISK LEVEL
Day 1: Wed. 9/28/2016	Variable winds 5-10 mph.	+	Light stagnation in the morning.	=	LOW
Day 2: Thu. 9/29/2016	Mainly light winds expected.	+	Light stagnation in the morning.	=	LOW
Day 3: Fri. 9/30/2016	Mainly light winds expected.	+	Light stagnation in the morning.	=	LOW
	EXTENDED	OUT	LOOK		
		1		1	
Day 4: Sat. 10/1/2016	Westerly winds 5-10 mph.	+	Light stagnation in the morning.	=	LOW
Day 5: Sun. 10/2/2016	Southwesterly winds 5-15 mph.	+	Light stagnation in the morning.	=	LOW

The Maricopa County Dust Control Action Forecast is issued to assist in the planning of work activities to help reduce dust pollution. To review the complete air quality forecast for the Phoenix metropolitan area, as well as the health impacts for different air pollutants refer to ADEQ's Air Quality Forecast at http://legacy.azdeq.gov/environ/air/ozone/ensemble.pdf.

Check out the latest issue of:

Cracking the AQ Code

If you haven't already, click HERE to start receiving your Daily Air Quality Forecasts through GovDelivery.



Updated 8/11/2016



MARICOPA COUNTY DUST CONTROL FORECAST ISSUED Wednesday, September 28, 2016

Five-day weather outlook:

Note: During active monsoon periods, strong outflow winds from even distant thunderstorms can generate periods of dense blowing dust.

Dust ended up being more significant than anticipated yesterday. Even with the recent rains around the area, thunderstorm outflows were able to kick up quite a bit of dust. Then, what really hurt was how long the dust lingered. Elevated dust levels continued from yesterday evening into the early morning hours today. The PM-10 24-hr average exceeded the federal health standard yesterday, and will do so today as well, but today's will be due to the early morning concentrations. As of now, the dust levels in the atmosphere are doing great with no major issues expected the rest of the day. Thunderstorm activity should stay off to the east today which doesn't pose as much of a dust risk. A chance for showers and thunderstorms around the area will continue tomorrow but we don't expect strong enough storms to cause a significant dust threat. After tomorrow, weather conditions will calm down and dust activity will be even more unlikely. Overall, we don't expect to have dust issues like we did last night and this morning. Therefore, we forecast the dust risk to be Low through the forecast period. Check back tomorrow for the next update. –R.Nicoll

<u>R</u>	ISK F	Α	C T O R S	<u>}</u>	
	WINDS		STAGNATION		DUST RISK LEVEL
Day 1: Thu. 9/29/2016	Light winds with some afternoon breeziness possible.	+	Light stagnation in the morning.	=	LOW
Day 2: Fri. 9/30/2016	Mainly light winds expected.	+	Light stagnation in the morning.	=	LOW
Day 3: Sat. 10/1/2016	Westerly winds 5-10 mph.	+	Light stagnation in the morning.	=	LOW
-	EXTENDED	OUT	LOOK		_
		1		1	
Day 4: Sun. 10/2/2016	Southwesterly winds 5-15 mph.	+	No stagnation.	=	LOW
		1		1 1	
Day 5: Mon. 10/3/2016	Northwesterly winds 5-15 mph.	+	No stagnation.	=	LOW

The Maricopa County Dust Control Action Forecast is issued to assist in the planning of work activities to help reduce dust pollution. To review the complete air quality forecast for the Phoenix metropolitan area, as well as the health impacts for different air pollutants refer to ADEQ's Air Quality Forecast at http://legacy.azdeq.gov/environ/air/ozone/ensemble.pdf.

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Updated 8/11/2016

APPENDIX B

NWS METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

QUALITY CONTROLLED LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA (final)

National Climatic Data Center Federal Building 151 Patton Avenue Asheville, North Carolina 28801

HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE BUCKEYE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (00226) BUCKEYE, AZ (09/2016)

Elevation: 1021 ft. above sea level

Latitude: 33.417 Longitude: -112.683 Data Version: VER2

Date	Time	Station	Sky	Visibility	Weather	Е	Dry Bu l b	6	Wet Bu l b		Dew Point	ReI Humd	Wind Speed	Wind	Wind	Station Pressure	Press	Net 3-hr	Sea Level	Report	Precip. Total	Alti- meter
Date	(LST)	Туре	Conditions	(SM)	Туре		emp (C)		emp (C)		Temp (C)	% %	(MPH)	Dir	(MPH)	(in. hg)	Tend	Chg (mb)	Pressure (in. hg)			(in. hg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	1 12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
27	0015		SCT120	10.00		73	23.0	59	14.	9 4	8 9.0		6	100		28.92			М	AA		30.01
27 27	0035 0055		CLR FEW120	10.00 10.00		73	23.0	59	14.9	9 4			6 5	120 110		28.92 28.91			M M	AA AA		30.01 30.00
27	0115		FEW120	10.00		73	23.0	59	14.	9 4	8 9.0			110		28.90			lм	AA		29.99
27	0135	0	BKN120	10.00		75	24.0	59	14.	8 4	6 8.0 6 8.0	36	15	080	20	28.90			М	AA		29.99
27	0215		BKN120	10.00		75	24.0	59	14.	8 4	6 8.0	36 41	14 11	090 090		28.90			M	AA		29.99
27 27	0235 0255		OVC120 BKN120	10.00 10.00		73 73	23.0) 59) 59	14.	9 4	8 9.0 8 9.0			080		28.89 28.88			M M	AA AA		29.98 29.97
27	0315		SCT120	10.00		73	23.0	 58	14.4	4 4	6 8.0	38	11	090	l	28.88			М	AA		29.97
27	0335		OVC120	10.00		73	23.0) 58	14.4	4 4	6 8.0		11	070	l	28.88			M	AA		29.97
27 27	0355 0415		OVC120 OVC120	10.00 10.00		73	23.0) 58 58	114.	4 4 4	6 8.0 6 8.0	38 38	10 10	090 080	l	28.88 28.88			M	AA AA		29.97 29.97
27	0435		SCT120	10.00		73	23.0) 58	14.	4 4	6 8.0	38	14	080	l	28.89			lм	AA		29.98
27	0455	0	CLR	10.00		73	23.0	158	14.4	4 4	6 8.0	38	15	080	18	28.88			М	AA		29.97
27	0515		BKN120	10.00		73	23.0	58	14.4	4 4	6 8.0	38	13	080	l	28.89			M	AA		29.98
27 27	0535 0555		OVC120 OVC120	10.00 10.00		73	23.0) 58 1 58	14.	4 4	6 8.0 6 8.0	38 38		070 100	l	28.89 28.90			M M	AA AA		29.98 29.99
27	0615		OVC120	10.00		72	22.0	58	14.	2 4		40	13	090	l	28.90			lм	AA		29.99
27	0635		BKN120	10.00		72	22.0) 58	14.3	2 4(6 8.0		13	070	l	28.91			М	AA		30.00
27	0655 0715		FEW120	10.00 10.00		73	23.0	58	14.	4 4 4	6 8.0			090 090	l	28.92 28.92			M	AA AA		30.01 30.01
27 27	0735		CLR CLR	10.00		73 73	23.0) 59) 58	14.	4 4	8 9.0 6 8.0		20	090	26	28.92			IM M	AA AA		30.01
27	0755		CLR	10.00		75	24.0	59	14.8	8 4	6 8.0	36	22	090	26	28.92			I	AA		30.01
27	0815		CLR	10.00		75	24.0	59	14.	8 4	6 8.0 8 9.0		16	080	26	28.92			M	AA		30.01
27 27	0835 0855		CLR CLR	10.00 10.00		77 77	25.0	160	15.	7 4	8 9.0 8 9.0	36 36	18 22	070 090	24 29	28.92 28.93			M M	AA AA		30.01 30.02
l 27	0915		CLR	10.00		79	126.0) l 60	15.	7 4	618.0	l31	l20	080	23	28.93			ľм	AA		30.02
27	0935	0	CLR	10.00		81	27.0	62	16.0	6 4	8 9.0	32	21	090	31	28.94			М	AA		30.03
27	0955		CLR	10.00							8 9.0			100	25	28.94			M	AA		30.03
27 27	1015 1035		CLR CLR	10.00 10.00		79 70	26.0) 61 161	16.	2 4	8 9.0 8 9.0	34 34	22 21	090 090	29 25	28.94 28.94			M	AA AA		30.03 30.03
27	1055		CLR	10.00		79	26.0	61	16.	2 4	8 9.0	34		100	23	28.94			lм	AA		30.03
27	1115		CLR	10.00		77	25.0	60	15.	7 4	8 9.0			090	l	28.93			М	AA		30.02
27 27	1135 1155		CLR CLR	10.00 10.00		81	27.0	62	16.	5 4	8 9.0 0 10.0		17 14	100 100	20	28.91 28.91			M M	AA AA		30.00
27	1215		CLR	10.00		82	28.0) 62	16	7 4				100	22	28.90			IM M	AA AA		29.99
27	1235	0	CLR	10.00		82	28.0	62	16.	7 4	8 9.0	31	20	090	l	28.89			М	AA		29.98
27	1255		CLR	10.00		82	28.0) 62	16.	7 48	8 9.0				21	28.87			IM.	AA		29.96
27 27	1315 1335		CLR CLR	10.00 10.00		84	29.0) 63) 63	17	1 4		29 29	16 15	060 100	20 23	28.86 28.85			M	AA AA		29.95 29.94
27	1355		CLR	10.00		84	29.0	64	17.	6 5	8 9.0 0 10.0	31		110	20	28.84			lм	AA		29.93
27	1415		CLR	10.00		84	29.0	64	17.0	6 5	0 10.0	31			21	28.84			М	AA		29.93
27 27	1435 1455		CLR CLR	10.00 10.00		84	29.0	63	17.	1 4	8 9.0 0 10.0	29		100 110	20 21	28.84 28.83			M M	AA AA		29.93 29.92
27	1515		CLR	10.00		84	29.0	63	17.	1 4	8 9.0	29		110		28.83			lм	AA		29.92
27	1535	0	CLR	10.00		84	29.0	164	117.0	6 l 5 (0 10.0	31	13	110	17	28.82			М	AA		29.91
27	1555		CLR	10.00		86	30.0	64	18.		0 10.0	29	11	100	17	28.81			M	AA		29.90
27 27	1615 1635		CLR CLR	10.00 10.00							0 10.0 8 9.0			100 080	l	28.81 28.81			M M	AA AA		29.90 29.90
27	1655	0	CLR	10.00		86	30.0	64	17.	5 4	8 9.0	27	8	090	l	28.80			M	AA		29.89
27	1715		CLR	10.00		86	130.0) 64	17.	5 48	8 9.0			080	l	28.80			M	AA		29.89
27 27	1735 1755		CLR CLR	10.00 10.00		86	30.0	164	17.	5 4	8 9.0 8 9.0		8 7	060 060	l	28.79 28.79			M	AA AA		29.88 29.88
27	1815		CLR	10.00		84	29.0	163	17.	1 4	8 9.0		8	050	l	28.80			lм	IAA		29.89
27	1835		CLR	10.00		82	28.0	62	16.	7 48	8 9.0			060	l	28.80			М	AA		29.89
27	1855		CLR	10.00		82	28.0	62	16.	7 43				070	l	28.81			M	AA		29.90
27 27	1915 1935	ľ	CLR FEW003	10.00 10.00		81 77	25.0	102 163	17	3 5	8 9.0 4 12.0		I -	060 120		28.81 28.82			M M	AA AA		29.90 29.91
27	1955	0	FEW003 SCT120	10.00		77	25.0	62	16.	7 5	2 11.0	42	9	130		28.82			М	AA		29.91
27	2015		SCT037 BKN120	10.00		75	24.0	62	16.	3 5	2 11.0	45		100		28.82			M	AA		29.91
27	2035 2055		FEW037 OVC120 OVC120	10.00 10.00		75	24.0	162 161	116. 15	3 5	2 11.0	45 42	5 5	020 070		28.82 28.83			M M	AA AA		29.91 29.92
	2115		FEW033 FEW049 OVC120			75	24.0	61	15.	8 5	0 10.0 0 10.0 0 10.0	42		090		28.83			M	AA		29.92
 27	2135	0	FEW037 BKN047 OVC120	10.00		75	24.0	61	15.	8 5	0 10.0	42	7	040		28.83			М	AA		29.92
I27	2155	0	BKN120	10.00		15	124.0) 161	115.	8150	0110.0	142		030		28.83			M	AA		29.92
27	2235 2255	ľ	BKN120 BKN120	10.00 10.00		75 77	24.0	101	115.5	2 5	0 10.0	39	7 8	040 040		28.83 28.83			M M	AA AA		29.92 29.92
 27	2315	lo	BKN100 OVC120	10.00		75	24.0	161	115.8	8 50	0 10.0	42	7	020		28.83			М	AA		29.92
27	2335	0	BKN100	10.00		75	24.0	61	15.	8 5	0 10.0	42		010		28.83			М	AA		29.92
27	2355	ĮU	BKN100	10.00		73	J23.0	60 ار	115. ₁	4 51	0 10.0	44	8	360		28.84			M	AA		29.93

Dynamically generated Tue Feb 14 13:39:39 EST 2017 via http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/qclcd/QCLCD

QUALITY CONTROLLED LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA (final)

National Climatic Data Center Federal Building 151 Patton Avenue Asheville, North Carolina 28801

HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE BUCKEYE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (00226) BUCKEYE, AZ (09/2016)

Elevation: 1021 ft. above sea level

Latitude: 33.417 Longitude: -112.683 Data Version: VER2

Date	Time	Station	Sky	Visibility	Weather	Bu	ry ilb	B	Vet ulb	P	ew oint	ReI Humd	Wind Speed	Wind	Wind	Station Pressure	Press		Sea Level	Report	Precip. Total	Alti- meter
Date	(LST)	Туре	Conditions	(SM)	Туре	(F)		_	emp (C)	(F)	mp (C)	%	(MPH)	Dir		(in. hg)	Tend	Chg (mb)	Pressure (in. hg)	Туре	(in)	(in. hg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	_	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
28	0015		BKN100	10.00		73	23.0	60	15.4	50	10.0	44	5	360		28.83			М	AA		29.92
128 I	0035 0055		OVC110 OVC120	10.00 10.00		17312	23.0	1 60	15.4	·1501	10.0 10.0	44	6 3	340 330		28.83 28.83			M M	AA AA		29.92 29.92
128 I	0115		FEW120	8.00		72	22.0	59	15.2	50	10.0	46	6	350		28.83			М	AA		29.92
	0135 0155		CLR M	8.00 10.00		72	22.0 22.0	59	14.7 14.7	48	9.0	43 43		320 340		28.83 28.83			M M	AA AA		29.92 29.92
28	0215 0235		BKN025 SCT025	10.00 10.00		70/2	21.0	58	14.2	48	9.0			000 010		28.83 28.82			M M	AA		29.92 29.91
	0255		CLR	10.00		68	21.0 20.0	60	15.4	54	9.0 12.0	61	3 5	150		28.82			M	AA AA		29.91
28	0315 0335		SCT003 OVC002	10.00 7.00		1661 ⁻	19.0	159	115.C	1541	12.0 10.0	l65		000 000		28.82 28.83			M M	AA AA		29.91 29.92
28	0355		OVC002	8.00		[66]	19.0	57	13.9	50	10.0	57		330		28.83			M	AA		29.92
	0415 0435		OVC002 OVC002	7.00 6.00		16812	20.0	158	114.3	1501	10.0 10.0	l53		000 000		28.84 28.83			M M	AA AA		29.93 29.92
28	0455	0	OVC002	7.00		[68]	20.0	57	13.8	48	9.0	49	6	330		28.83			М	AA		29.92
28	0515 0535		SCT002 CLR	7.00 8.00		68 2	20.0	57	13.8	48	9.0 10.0	49 57		000 000		28.83 28.84			M M	AA AA		29.92 29.93
28	0555	0	FEW120	10.00		17012	21.0	1 60	15.3	l52	11.0	l53	5	110		28.84			М	AA		29.93
28	0615 0635		BKN110 SCT110	7.00 10.00		68	20.0 24.0	60	15.4	54	12.0 12.0	61	3 13	170 100		28.85 28.86			M M	AA AA		29.94 29.95
28	0655	0	FEW110	10.00		 75 2	24.0	 62	16.9	54	12.0	48	10	100		28.86			М	AA		29.95
	0715 0735		CLR CLR	10.00 10.00		75	24.0 24.0	62	16.9	54	12.0 12.0	48 48		090 090	18	28.87 28.87			M M	AA AA		29.96 29.96
28	0755	0	CLR	10.00		77	25.0	63	17.3	54	12.0 14.0	45	11	080	'	28.88			М	AA		29.97
	0815 0835		SCT100 SCT100	10.00 10.00		$ 77 ^{2}_{77} ^{2}_{2}$	25.0 25.0	65 65	18.1 18.1	57	14.0 14.0	50 50	8 5	150 150		28.89 28.89			M M	AA AA		29.98 29.98
28	0855	0	FEW100	10.00		18112	27.0	166	118.9	1571	14.0	44	9	130		28.89			М	AA		29.98
28 28	0915 0935		CLR CLR	10.00 10.00		82 2	28.0 29.0	65 66	18.3 18.6	54	12.0 12.0	38 36	14 15	100 090	17 18	28.89 28.90			M M	AA AA		29.98 29.99
28	0955	0	CLR	10.00		18412	29.0	 66	18.6	54	12.0	36	11	110	22	28.89			М	AA		29.98
	1035 1055		CLR CLR	10.00 10.00		1861	รก ก	167	110 3	1551	13.0 13.0	135		110 110	23	28.89 28.89			M M	AA AA		29.98 29.98
28	1115	0	CLR	10.00		86	30.0	67	19.3	55	13.0 13.0	35	13	110		28.89			М	AA		29.98
l28	1135 1155		CLR CLR	10.00 10.00		19013	32.0	168	119.9	1551	13.0	l31	11 13	110 100		28.88 28.87			M M	AA AA		29.97 29.96
128 I	1215	0	CLR	10.00		90	32.0	68	19.9	55	13.0	31	13	110	17	28.87			М	AA		29.96
28 28	1235 1255		CLR CLR	10.00 10.00		[91]	33.0	68	20.1	55	13.0 13.0	30	10 10	110 120	20	28.86 28.86			M M	AA AA		29.95 29.95
28	1315 1335		CLR CLR	10.00 10.00		91 3	33.0	68	20.1	55	13.0	30	8 7	130 120		28.85 28.84			M M	AA AA		29.94 29.93
28 28 28 28	1355		CLR	10.00		91	33.0 33.0	68	20.1	55	13.0 13.0	30	5	140		28.84			M	AA		29.93
28	1415 1435		CLR CLR	10.00 10.00		91	33.0	68	20.1	55	13.0 12.0	30	9	110 010		28.84 28.83			M M	AA AA		29.93 29.92
l28 l	1455	0	CLR	10.00		91	33.0	68	19.9	54	12.0 12.0 12.0	29	5	120		28.83			M	AA		29.92
	1515 1535		CLR SCT090	10.00 10.00		91	33.0	68	19.9	54	12.0 12.0	29	5 8	090 100		28.83 28.82			M M	AA AA		29.92 29.91
28	1555	0	BKN090	10.00		93 3	34.0	68	20.2	54	12.0	27	3	080		28.82			М	AA		29.91
28 28	1615 1635		SCT090 FEW090	10.00 10.00		93 3	34.0 34.0	68 68	20.2 20.2	54	12.0 12.0	27 27	5 3	120 320		28.82 28.81			M M	AA AA		29.91 29.90
28 28 28 28	1655	0	CLR	10.00		91	33.0	68	19.9	54	12.0 12.0	29	0	000		28.81			М	AA		29.90
28 28	1715 1735		CLR CLR	10.00 10.00		91	33.0 33.0	68 68	19.9 19.9	54 54	12.0 12.0	29 29		000		28.81 28.81			M M	AA AA		29.90 29.90
28	1755	0	CLR	10.00		91	33.0	68	19.9	54	12.0 12.0	29	0	000		28.81			М	AA		29.90
28 28	1815 1835		CLR SCT120	10.00 10.00		19013	32.0	168	l19.7	1541	12.0	l29		000 000		28.82 28.82			M M	AA AA		29.91 29.91
28	1855	0	SCT120	10.00		88	31.0	67	19.6	55	13.0 13.0	33		000		28.83			М	AA		29.92
	1915 1935		OVC120 BKN100 OVC120	5.00 10.00		88	30.0 31.0	67	19.2	55	13.0 13.0 14.0	33	7	000 100		28.83 28.84			M M	AA AA		29.92 29.93
28	1955		OVC110	10.00		84	29.0	67	19.4	57	14.0	40		110		28.85			M	AA		29.94 29.95
l28 l	2015 2035	0	BKN120 SCT120	10.00 10.00		82	∠ອ.0 28.0	66	19.4	57	14.0 14.0 14.0	43	0	170 000		28.86 28.87			M M	AA AA		29.96
28	2055 2115	0	CLR CLR	10.00 10.00		82	28.0	66	19.1	57	14.0	43		090 090		28.87 28.88			M M	AA AA		29.96 29.97
28	2135	0	M	10.00		84	29.0	67	19.4	57	14 0 14 0 14 0 14 0 14 0	40	10	090		28.88			М	AA		29.97
28	2155 2215	0	FEW100 BKN120 SCT120	10.00 10.00		82	28.0	66	19.1	57	14.0	43	8 7	100 100		28.88 28.89			M M	AA AA		29.97 29.98
28	2235	0	SCT120	10.00		82	28.0	66	19.1	57	14.0	43	11	090		28.90			М	AA		29.99
28 28	2255 2315		SCT120 M	10.00 10.00		82	28.0	66	19.1	57	14.0 14.0	43 43		090 110		28.90 28.90			M M	AA AA		29.99 29.99
28	2335	0	FEW120	10.00		81 2	27.0	67	19.5	59	15.0	47	7	100		28.90			М	AA		29.99
28	2355	0	BKN120	10.00		 79 2	26.0	 66	19.1	[59]	15.0	50	7	110		28.90			M	AA		29.99

QUALITY CONTROLLED LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA (final)

National Climatic Data Center Federal Building 151 Patton Avenue Asheville, North Carolina 28801

HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE CASA GRANDE MUNICIPAL ARPT (03914) CASA GRANDE, AZ (09/2016)

Elevation: 1462 ft. above sea level

Latitude: 32.95 Longitude: -111.766 Data Version: VER2

Dat	Time (LST)	Station Type	Sky Conditions	Visibility (SM)	Weather Type	B Te	Ory ulb emp	E Te	Vet ulb emp	Dew Point Temp	ReI Humd %	Wind Speed (MPH)	Wind Dir		Station Pressure (in. hg)	Press Tend	Chg	Pressure	Report Type	Precip. Total (in)	Alti- meter (in. hg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	_	_		<u> </u>		13	14	15	16	17	18	` /	. 07	21	22	23
27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 2	CST CST	3	4 CLR	5 10.00 10.0	TS TS TS TS	73 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72	(C) 8 23.0022.00 22.0022.0022.0022.0022.0022.	(F) 9 8887777777888888876677777788788019912333344445555565555556652111	(C) 10 14.11.13.9 13.9 13.9 13.9 13.9 13.9 13.9 1	(F) (C) 11 12 45 7.0 46 8.0 45 7.0 45 7.0 45 7.0 45 7.0 46 8.0 46	337 340 338 338 338 338 338 338 338 338 440 440 440 440 440 440 441 442 442 442 442 442 442 443 339 337 337 337 337 337 337 337 337 33	14 13 14 13 14 11 13 14 14 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	15 070 070 060 060 060 060 060 070 070 070	22 21 21 224 224 224 224 229 229 229 228 23 222 221 221 220 18 18 18 25 41	(in. hg) 17 28.47 28.47 28.47 28.47 28.47 28.46 28.46 28.46 28.45 28.44 28.44 28.44 28.44 28.44 28.45 28.45 28.45 28.45 28.46 28.47 28.48 28.49 28.39	18	(mb) 19	(in. hg) 20 M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 2	22	(in. hg) 23 30.02 30.02 30.02 30.01 30.01 30.01 30.00 29.99 29.99 29.99 30.00 30.00 30.00 30.01 30.01 30.01 30.01 30.01 30.01 30.00

Dynamically generated Tue Feb 14 18:42:44 EST 2017 via http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/qclcd/OCLCD

QUALITY CONTROLLED LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA (final)

National Climatic Data Center Federal Building 151 Patton Avenue Asheville, North Carolina 28801

HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE CASA GRANDE MUNICIPAL ARPT (03914) CASA GRANDE, AZ (09/2016)

Elevation: 1462 ft. above sea level

Latitude: 32.95 Longitude: -111.766 Data Version: VER2

Date		Station Type	Sky Conditions	Visibility (SM)	Weather Type	B Te	Ory Bulb emp	B Te	Vet sulb emp	F	Dew Point emp	Rel Humd %	Wind Speed (MPH)	Wind Dir		Station Pressure (in. hg)	Press Tend	Chg		Report Type	Precip. Total (in)	Alti- meter (in. hg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	_	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	(LS1)	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		L` ´	· ·	70666666666666666666666666666666666666	(C) 8 21.00 19.00 20.00 20.00 21.00 21.00 21.00 21.00 22.00 22.00 22.00 22.00 22.00 22.00 22.00 22.00 22.00 22.00 22.00 22.00 23.00 22.00 23.00 25.00 26.00 27.00 27.00 33.00 30.00	(F) 9 9 5 6 7 7 7 9 8 8 0 0 1 8 8 9 8 8 8 0 9 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 4 4 4 4 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	(C) 10 14 7 13 8 13 8 13 8 14 13 13 8 14 14 15 14 14 15 14 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	(F11 5 4 8 0 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	(C) 12 10.0	% 13 49 557 557 557 551 661 665 577 555 553 550 47 444 444 447 335 331 330 330 288 888 330 293 333 57 367 443 444 447 447	(MPH)	15	23 20 22	` 0,		(mb)	(in. hg)		<u> </u>	` '

Dynamically generated Tue Feb 14 18:43:15 EST 2017 via http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/qclcd/QCLCD

QUALITY CONTROLLED LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA (final)

National Climatic Data Center Federal Building 151 Patton Avenue Asheville, North Carolina 28801

HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE CHANDLER MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (53128) CHANDLER, AZ (09/2016)

Elevation: 1243 ft. above sea level

Latitude: 33.268 Longitude: -111.812 Data Version: VER2

Date		Station Type	Sky Conditions	Visibility (SM)	Туре	B Te	Ory ulb emp (C)	E T	Vet Bulb emp	F	Dew Point emp	ReI Humd %	Wind Speed (MPH)	vvina	Gusts	Station Pressure (in. hg)		Chg		Report Type	Precip. Total (in)	Alti- meter (in. hg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 2	0547 0647 0747 0847 0947 1047 1147 1247 1347 1547 1547 1747 1747 1847 1947	00000000000000	CLRs BKN120 BKN120 BKN120 BKN120 BKN120 CLRs CLRs SCT090 SCT100 FEW070 FEW150 BKN250 FEW070 FEW150 SCT250 BKN050 BKN220 BKN120 SCT070 BKN120	10.00 10.00	VCTS	73 73 75 77 77 79 84 88 88 88 88 81 81	23 0 24 0 25 0 25 0 26 0 29 0 31 0 31 0 27 0 27 0	59 59 60 61 63 63 65 65 65 65 65	14.9 14.9 15.3 16.2 17.1 17.1 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.4 18.0	489 489 4889 489 489 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 50		41 39 39 39 39 39 39 37 27 27 27 31 39 34	38 20 21 14 28 14 9 8 11 10 9 11 17	060 070 090	34	28.69 28.71 28.69 28.71 28.69 28.68 28.65 28.65 28.59 28.57 28.56 28.56 28.58 28.58 28.58			M M M M M M M M M M M M M	AA AA AA AA AA AA AA AA AA AA AA		30.01 30.04 30.02 30.03 30.04 30.01 30.00 29.97 29.93 29.91 29.88 29.88 29.88 29.90 29.91

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QUALITY CONTROLLED LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA (final)

National Climatic Data Center Federal Building 151 Patton Avenue Asheville, North Carolina 28801

HOURLY OBSÈRVÁTIONS TABLE CHANDLER MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (53128) CHANDLER, AZ (09/2016)

Elevation: 1243 ft. above sea level

Latitude: 33.268 Longitude: -111.812 Data Version: VER2

Date		Station Type	Sky Conditions	Visibility (SM)	Weather Type	В	Ory ulb emp (C)	B	Vet ulb emp (C)	P Te	ew oint emp	ReI Humd %	Wind Speed (MPH)	Wind Dir	Wind Gusts (MPH)	Pressure		Chg	Sea Level Pressure (in. hg)	լкероπ	lotai	Alti- meter (in. hg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	0647		BKN090 BKN200								14.0			050		28.64			М	AA		29.96
	0747		BKN100 BKN250								15.0			050		28.66				AA		29.98
	0847		BKN100 BKN250								14.0			050		28.67			М	AA		29.99
28	0947	0	BKN100 BKN250	20.00							14.0		7	090		28.67			M	AA	1	29.99
28	1047	0	BKN100 BKN250	20.00		88	31.0	67	19.6	5 55	13.0	33	10	090		28.66			M	AA	1	29.98
28	1147		FEW100 BKN250								13.0		7	090		28.64			М	AA		29.96
28	1247	0	BKN250	10.00		93	34.0	69	20.4	55	13.0	28	8	180		28.62			M	AA	1	29.94
28	1347	0	BKN250	10.00							12.0		16	180		28.60			М	AA		29.92
28	1447	0	BKN090	10.00							12.0		14	170		28.60			M	AA	1	29.92
28	1547	0	BKN090	10.00		95	35.0	69	20.5	5 54	12.0	25	11	160		28.59			М	AA		29.91
28	1647	0	BKN090	10.00							12.0		14	170		28.59			M	AA	1	29.91
28	1747	0	BKN090	10.00		90	32.0	67	19.7	' [54	12.0		23	150		28.60			М	AA	1	29.92
28	1847	0	BKN110	10.00		88	31.0	67	19.6	5 55	13.0			090		28.62			М	AA	1	29.94
28	1947	0	BKN110	10.00		84	29.0	68	20.0	59	15.0	43	21	100		28.64			М	AA	1	29.96
28	2047	0	BKN110	10.00		82	28.0	68	20.2	[61	16.0	49	9	080		28.64			М	AA	1	29.96

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QUALITY CONTROLLED LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA (final)

National Climatic Data Center Federal Building 151 Patton Avenue Asheville, North Carolina 28801

HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE PHOENIX DEER VALLEY ARPT (03184) PHOENIX, AZ (09/2016)

Elevation: 1455 ft. above sea level

Latitude: 33.688 Longitude: -112.081 Data Version: VER2

							Ory		Wet		Dew	Rel	Wind		Wind	Station		Net	Sea		Precip.	Alti-
Date	Time	Station	Sky	Visibility	Weather		ulb		Bulb		oint		Speed	Wind		Pressure	Press			Report	Total	meter
Date	(LST)	Туре	Conditions	(SM)	Туре	L Te	emp	T	emp		emp	0/2	(MPH)	Dir	(MPH)		Tend	Chg	Pressure	Туре	(in)	(in. hg)
						(F)	(C)	(F)	(C)) (F	(C) ~ ·	\/		[(1.97		(mb)	(in. hg)		(,	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
27	0053	12	SCT110	10.00		75	23.9	60	15.	5 49	9 9.4		5	VR		28.44			29.93	AA		30.01
27	0153	12	CLR	10.00		75	23.9	59	15.	0 47	7 8.3	37	7	090		28.42			29.93	AA	l	29.99
27	0253	12	CLR	10.00		75	23.9	59	14.	8 46	3 7.8	36	7	100		28.42			29.92	AA	l	29.99
	0353	12	CLR	10.00		74	23.3	58	14.	6 46	3 7.8	37	7	080		28.41			29.91	AA	l	29.98
	0453	12	CLR	10.00			23.3						6	110		28.42			29.92	AA	l	29.99
	0553	12	CLR	10.00			23.3						10	090		28.42			29.93	AA	l .	29.99
27	0653	12	CLR	10.00		73	22.8	58	14.	6 47	7 8.3	40	9	130		28.45			29.96	AA	l	30.02
	0753	12	CLR	10.00		74	23.3	59	14.	8 47	7 8.3	38	11	120		28.47			29.98	AA	l	30.04
	0853		CLR	10.00		79	26.1	61	15.	9 47	7 8.3	32		050	22	28.45			29.96	AA	l	30.02
	0953	12	SCT100	10.00		81	27.2	61	16.	0 46	3 7.8	29	11	140		28.46			29.96	AA	l	30.03
	1053	12	FEW090 BKN110	10.00		78	25.6	61	15.	9 48	3 8.9	35	14	150	23	28.46			29.97	AA	l .	30.03
27	1153	12	SCT090 BKN110	10.00			26.7							050	28	28.41			29.92	AA	ļΤ	29.98
27	1253	12	CLR	10.00		80	26.7	62	16.	5 49	9 9.4			080		28.40			29.90	AA	T	29.97
27	1353	12	CLR	10.00		83	28.3	63	17.	1 49	9 9.4	. 31	11	110	17	28.38			29.87	AA	l	29.94
27	1453	12	CLR	10.00			28.9							110		28.36			29.85	AA	l	29.92
27	1553	12	CLR	10.00		85	29.4	63	17.	0 47	7 8.3	27	8	090	16	28.34			29.84	AA	l	29.90
27	1653	12	CLR	10.00		86	30.0	63	17.	2 47	7 8.3	26	8	090		28.33			29.82	AA	l	29.89
27	1753	12	CLR	10.00			29.4							180		28.33			29.82	AA	l	29.89
27	1853	12	CLR	10.00		84	28.9	62	16.	4 4 5	5 7.2	26	7	200		28.34			29.83	AA	l .	29.90
27	1953	12	FEW014	5.00	BLDU	81	27.2	62	16.	7 49	9 9 .4	. 33	11	190		28.35			29.85	AA	l .	29.91
27	2006	12	CLR	5.00	HZ	80	26.7	62	16.	5 49	9 9 .4	. 34	7	200		28.35			М	SP	l .	29.91
27	2053	12	CLR	5.00	HZ	79	26.1	61	16.	3 49	9 9 .4	. 35	0	000		28.37			29.86	AA	l .	29.93
	2100		BKN021	3.00	HZ	79	26.1	61	16.	3 49	9 9.4	35		000		28.38			М	SP	l	29.94
27	2117	12	OVC011	4.00	HZ	78	25.6	61	16.	1 49	9 9 .4	36	5	050		28.37			М	SP	l .	29.93
27	2131	12	OVC009	4.00	HZ	78	25.6	61	16.	1 49	9 9.4	. 36	0	000		28.37			М	SP	l	29.93
27	2151	12	OVC010	3.00	HZ	79	26.0	61	16.	1 48	3 9.0	34	0 6	030		28.37			М	SP	l .	29.93
27	2153	12	OVC010	3.00	HZ	78	25.6	61	16.	1 49	9 9.4	36	5 7	030		28.37			29.87	AA	l	29.93
	2221	12	OVC011	2.50	HZ	78	25.6	61	16.	1 49	9 9.4	36	7	040		28.37		l	М	SP	l	29.93
	2249	12	OVC009	3.00	HZ	77	25.0	60	15.	7 48	3 9.0	36	7	030		28.37			М	SP	l	29.93
27	2253		OVC009	3.00	HZ	77	25.0	61	15.	9 49	9 9.4	. 37		020		28.38			29.87	AA	l	29.94
27	2308	12	BKN010	3.00	HZ	78	25.6	61	16.	1 49	9 9.4	36	5	030		28.38		l	М	SP	l	29.94
27	2323	12	SCT012	3.00	HZ	77	25.0	61	15.	9 49	9 9.4	. 37		030		28.38			М	SP	l	29.94
27	2353	12	SCT015	5.00	HZ	77	25.0	60	15.	7 48	8.8	36	8	020		28.37			29.87	AA	l	29.93

Dynamically generated Tue Feb 14 18:53:32 EST 2017 via http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/qclcd/QCLCD

QUALITY CONTROLLED LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA (final) HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE PHOENIX DEER VALUEY ARPT (0318

National Climatic Data Center Federal Building 151 Patton Avenue Asheville, North Carolina 28801

HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE PHOENIX DEER VALLEY ARPT (03184) PHOENIX, AZ (09/2016)

Elevation: 1455 ft. above sea level

Latitude: 33.688 Longitude: -112.081 Data Version: VER2

Date	Time (LST)	Station Type	Sky Conditions	Visibility (SM)	Weather Type	В	Ory ulb emp (C)	В	Vet ulb emp (C)	P Te	ew oint emp (C)	ReI Humd %	Wind Speed (MPH)	Wind Dir	Wind Gusts (MPH)	Pressure			Pressure	Report Type	Precip. Total (in)	Alti- meter (in. hg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2	0005 0016 0013 0053 0153 0253 0253 0253 0553 0653 0853 1153 1253 1153 1853 1953 2153 2253 2253	121211111111111111111111111111111111111	BKN015 BKN013 SCT011 FEW011 CLR CLR BKN100 FEW095 BKN110 FEW110 BKN085 OVC085 CLR FEW100 CLR SCT085 BKN110 FEW100 BKN110 FEW120 SCT110 FEW120 CLR SCT120 FEW120 CLR SCT120 FEW120 BKN120 BKN085 OVC110 CLR CLR CLR CLR	10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00	HZ HZ HZ HZ VCTS	77 77 76 77 75 76 75 76 75 76 74 75 79 83 85 89 92 93 93 93 93 92 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	24.4 23.9 24.4 23.3 23.9 26.1 28.3 31.7 31.7 33.3 33.9 33.9 33.9 33.9 33.9 27.8 26.7 27.2	60 60 61 60 61 61 62 65 67 67 67 68 67 67 67 67 67 67 67	15.7 15.7 15.7 15.9 116.0 16.0 16.1 16.6 16.1 18.5 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2 19.2	48 49 49 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	8.9 8.9 9.4 9.4	36 36 37 40 340 44 42 46 46 44 46 42 22 27 26 27 27 33 35 46 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49	8777786535687100989113966008	020 030 030 040 050 080 080 0110 040 040 050 130 120 120 120 120 120 130 120 120 130 120 120 130 120 120 130 130 140 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 15	25 26	28.37 28.37 28.37 28.36 28.36 28.36 28.37 28.37 28.38 28.38 28.42 28.42 28.42 28.42 28.42 28.42 28.43 28.36 28.35			M 29.86 29.85 29.86 M M 29.88 29.91 29.91 29.92 29.93 29.91 29.93 29.91 29.92 29.88 29.85 29.85 29.83 29.85 29.83	SPP SAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	T	29.93 29.93 29.93 29.93 29.92 29.92 29.93 29.94 29.94 29.95 29.97 29.99 30.00 20.00

Dynamically generated Tue Feb 14 18:53:49 EST 2017 via http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/qclcd/QCLCD

QUALITY CONTROLLED LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA (final) HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE FALCON FIELD AIRPORT (03185) MESA, AZ (09/2016) National Climatic Data Center Federal Building 151 Patton Avenue Asheville, North Carolina 28801

Elevation: 1380 ft. above sea level

Latitude: 33.466 Longitude: -111.733 Data Version: VER2

Date	Time (LST)	Station Type	Sky Conditions	Visibility (SM)	Weather Type	Bı Te	ry ulb mp	B Te	Vet ulb emp	P	ew pint mp	%	Wind Speed (MPH)		Gusts	Station Pressure (in. hg)	iena		Pressure	Report Type	Precip. Total (in)	Alti- meter (in. hg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	•	11	-	-	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	0550 0654 0747 0847 0954 1047 1157 1347 1447 1548 1651	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	FEW150 SCT230 FEW150 SCT230 FEW150 SCT230 SCT100 BKN200 SCT100 BKN200 SCT100 BKN200 SCT100 BKN200 SCT100 BKN200 SCT100 BKN200 SCT100 BKN200 SCT100 BKN200 SCT100 BKN200	40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 40.00		M M M M M M M	M M M M M M M	M M M M M M	M M M M M M M	M M M M	M M M M M M M	M M M M M M M M M	11 17 17	120 010	17 23	28.50 28.54 28.54 28.51 28.55 28.52 28.48 28.44 28.42 28.39 28.38			M M M M M M M M M M	AA AA AA AA AA AA AA		29.98 30.02 30.02 29.99 30.03 30.00 29.96 29.92 29.90 29.87 29.86

Dynamically generated Tue Feb 14 18:52:06 EST 2017 via http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/qclcd/OCLCD

QUALITY CONTROLLED LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA (final) HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE FALCON FIELD AIRPORT (03185) MESA, AZ (09/2016) National Climatic Data Center Federal Building 151 Patton Avenue Asheville, North Carolina 28801

Elevation: 1380 ft. above sea level

Latitude: 33.466 Longitude: -111.733 Data Version: VER2

Date	Time (LST)	Station Type	Sky Conditions	Visibility (SM)	Weather Type	B Te	ory ulb mp (C	B	Vet ulb mp) F	De Poi en	nt np	%	Wind Speed (MPH)		Gusts	Station Pressure (in. hg)		Chg	Sea Level Pressure (in. hg)	Report Type	Precip. Total (in)	Alti- meter (in. hg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	0 1	1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	0947 1047 1147 1247 1347 1447 1728 1754 1847 1947	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	BKN070 BKN070	50.00 50.00 50.00 40.00		M M M M M M M	M M M M M M M	M M M M M M	M M M M M		1	M M M M M M	M M M M M M	11 17 17 11 11 11	040 090	17 23 24	28.49 28.48 28.46 28.45 28.42 28.42 28.42 28.43 28.45 28.45			M M M M M M M M M	AA AA AA AA AA AA AA		29.97 29.96 29.94 29.93 29.90 29.90 29.91 29.93 29.93

Dynamically generated Tue Feb 14 18:52:23 EST 2017 via http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/qclcd/QCLCD

QUALITY CONTROLLED LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA (final)

National Climatic Data Center Federal Building 151 Patton Avenue Asheville, North Carolina 28801

HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE GLENDALE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (53126) GLENDALE, AZ (09/2016)

Elevation: 1066 ft. above sea level

Latitude: 33.527 Longitude: -112.295 Data Version: VER2

Date	Time (LST)	Station Type	Sky Conditions	Visibility (SM)	Weather Type	В	Ory ulb emp (C)	6	Vet Bulb emp	P To	Dew oint emp (C)	Rel Humd %	Wind Speed (MPH)			Station Pressure (in. hg)			Pressure	Report Type	lotai	Alti- meter (in. hg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 2	0547 0659 0749 0847 0947 1047 1247 1350 1453 1547 1650 1750 1847	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	SCT120 BKN200 SCT120 BKN200 SCT150 BKN200 SCT150 BKN200 SCT100 BKN200 SCT100 BKN200 FEW120 BKN180 BKN250 FEW120 BKN180 BKN250 FEW100 BKN180 BKN250 FEW100 SCT180 FEW100 SCT180 FEW100 SCT180 FEW100 SCT180 FEW100 SCT180	20.00 20.00		72 75 79 81 84 86 88 88 88 88	22.0 24.0 26.0 27.0 27.0 29.0 31.0 31.0 31.0 31.0 29.0	60 61 63 63 63 64 65 66 64 65 64 65 64 65	15.7 15.8 16.1 17.0 17.0 18.5 18.8 17.9 17.5	52 3 50 48 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	11.0 11.0 9.0 10.0 10.0 11.0 11.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0	50 42 34 34 31 31 29 27 25 27 33	7 10 11 6 9 10 10 10 8 5 0	000 080 050 050 060 080 030 080 070 080 000 120		28.86 28.88 28.89 28.89 28.90 28.90 28.83 28.80 28.77 28.76 28.76 28.76 28.77			M M M M M M M M M M M M	AA AA AA AA AA AA AA AA AA AA AA		30.00 30.02 30.03 30.03 30.04 29.97 29.94 29.93 29.91 29.89 29.89 29.89 29.90 29.91

Dynamically generated Tue Feb 14 18:46:42 EST 2017 via http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/qclcd/QCLCD

QUALITY CONTROLLED LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA (final)

National Climatic Data Center Federal Building 151 Patton Avenue Asheville, North Carolina 28801

HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE GLENDALE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (53126) GLENDALE, AZ (09/2016)

Elevation: 1066 ft. above sea level

Latitude: 33.527 Longitude: -112.295 Data Version: VER2

Date	Time (LST)	Station Type	Sky Conditions	Visibility (SM)	Weather Type	В	Ory ulb emp (C)		Wet Bulb Femp	Po Te	ew pint mp (C)	ReI Humd %	Wind Speed (MPH)	Wind Dir		Station Pressure (in. hg)		Chg	Sea Level Pressure (in. hg)	Report Type	Precip. Total (in)	Alti- meter (in. hg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	0547 0648 0747 0847 0947 1052 1153 1247 1350 1450	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	BKN120 BKN180 SCT120 BKN180 FEW080 SCT120 BKN180 FEW080 SCT120 SCT250 FEW080 SCT120 SCT250 FEW080 SCT120 BKN250 FEW080 SCT120 BKN250 BKN080 BKN120 BKN250 BKN080 BKN120 BKN250 BKN080 BKN120 BKN250	20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00	·	73 79 82 86 90 91 93 97	23.0 23.0 26.0 28.0 30.0 32.0 32.0 33.0 34.0 36.0	0 62 0 62 0 65 0 68 0 68 0 68 0 68	2 16.8 2 16.8 4 18.0 5 18.5 7 19.2 3 19.9 3 19.9 3 20.1 3 20.2 0 20.8	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 54 54	13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 12.0 12.0	53 53 44 40 35 31 31 30 27 24	0 0 0 0 6 11 8 6 9	000 000 000 000 040 090 080 080 100		28.81 28.83 28.84 28.85 28.86 28.84 28.83 28.81 28.79 28.78	10		M M M M M M M M M	AA AA AA AA AA AA AA		29.95 29.97 29.98 29.99 30.00 29.98 29.97 29.95 29.93 29.92
28 28 28 28 28	1550 1647 1748 1850 1947	0 0 0	BKN080 BKN120 BKN250 SCT080 BKN150 BKN200 SCT080 BKN150 BKN200 SCT080 BKN150 BKN200 SCT080 BKN150 BKN200	20.00 20.00 20.00		97 93 93	36.0 34.0 34.0	70 0 69 0 69	20.0 20.8 20.4 20.4 20.4 3 20.1	54 55 55	12.0 13.0 13.0	24 28 28	9 7 14	100 130 120 140 000		28.77 28.77 28.77 28.78 28.82			M M M	AA AA AA AA		29.91 29.90 29.90 29.92 29.96

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QUALITY CONTROLLED LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA (final)

National Climatic Data Center Federal Building 151 Patton Avenue Asheville, North Carolina 28801

HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE PHOENIX GOODYEAR AIRPORT (03186) GOODYEAR, AZ (09/2016)

Elevation: 968 ft. above sea level

Latitude: 33.416 Longitude: -112.383 Data Version: VER2

Date	Time (LST)	Station Type	Sky Conditions	Visibi l ity (SM)	Weather Type	В	Ory ulb emp (C)	[Wet Bulb emp (C)	F	Dew Point emp (C)	Humd	Wind Speed (MPH)	VVING	Gusts	Station Pressure (in. hg)			Pressure	Report Type	lotai	Alti- meter (in. hg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 2	0547 0647 0747 0847 0947 1047 1147 1247 1347 1547 1547 1747 1747 1847 1947	0000000000000000	SCT150 BKN230 SCT060 BKN130 SCT060 BKN130 SCT090 SCT150 BKN200 FEW110 SCT190 BKN230 SCT120 BKN170 BKN230 FEW120 CVC170 FEW120 SCT170 BKN220 FEW100 SCT170 BKN220 FEW100 BKN170 BKN220 FEW080 SCT170 BKN220 FEW080 SCT170 BKN220 FEW080 SCT170 BKN220 FEW080 SCT170 BKN220 FEW080 SCT170 BKN220 FEW080 SCT150 BKN220 FEW070 SCT150 BKN220 SCT100 BKN180	10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00		73 84 79 77 81 86 86 86 88 86 87	23.0 29.0 26.0 25.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 31.0 29.0 26.0	59 61 61 62 63 64 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65	15.9 16.0 16.2 16.8 17.0 18.5 18.5 18.5 18.0 18.1	48 52 48 52 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50		24 34 42 34 29 31 31 31 27 29 33 39	9 7 9 10 10 8 8 11 11 9 9 7 6 5	060 110 170 090 110 110 060 090 100 110 090 080 050 020 VR 360		28.96 28.97 29.00 28.98 29.00 29.00 28.97 28.95 28.89 28.86 28.86 28.85 28.87 28.87			M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	AA AA AA AA AA AA AA AA AA AA AA AA		29.99 30.01 30.03 30.02 30.04 30.04 30.01 29.98 29.94 29.92 29.91 29.89 29.88 29.90 29.90 29.91

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QUALITY CONTROLLED LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA (final)

National Climatic Data Center Federal Building 151 Patton Avenue Asheville, North Carolina 28801

HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE PHOENIX GOODYEAR AIRPORT (03186) GOODYEAR, AZ (09/2016)

Elevation: 968 ft. above sea level

Latitude: 33.416 Longitude: -112.383 Data Version: VER2

										,												
Date	Time (LST)	Station Type	Sky Conditions	Visibi l ity (SM)	Weather Type	В	Ory Iu l b emp		Wet Bulb Temp	P	ew oint emp	ReI Humd	Wind Speed (MPH)	Wind Dir	Gusts	Station Pressure (in. hg)	Press Tend		Sea Level Pressure	Report Type	Precip. Total (in)	Alti- meter (in. hg)
						(F)	(C) (F	F) (C)	(F)	(C)		(1411 117		(1411 11)	(III. IIg)		(mb)	(in. hg)		("'')	(119)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
28	0547		BKN120 BKN230	10.00					2 16.5				7	030		28.92				AA		29.95
28	0647		FEW080 SCT120 SCT200						2 16.8				 5	080		28.94				AA		29.97
28	0747		SCT080 BKN120 BKN250						4 17.6				5	060		28.95			M	AA		29.98
28	0847			10.00					5 18.3				6	030		28.96			IM.	AA		29.99
28	0947			10.00					6 18.9				6	060		28.96			IM M	AA		29.99
28 28	1047		BKN070 BKN120	10.00					8 20.1				lg S	120		28.95				AA		29.98
28	1147 1247			10.00 10.00					8 20.0 9 20.5				9 -	100 080		28.94 28.92				AA AA		29.97 29.95
28	1347		SCT100 BKN150 SCT090 BKN150 BKN220						9 20.5				ြ	120		28.90				AA		29.93
28	1447		SCT090 BKN150 BKN220						9 20.5				lo lo	1110		28.88				AA		29.91
28	1547		SCT090 BKN150 BKN220						9 20.8				la I	180		28.87						29.90
28	1647		SCT090 BKN150 BKN220						9 20.8				l ₈	160		28.86			lм	IAA I		29.89
28	1747		BKN090 BKN150 BKN220						0 21.2				امِ 19	120		28.86			lм	laa l		29.89
28	1830				-TSRA				2 22 2				14			28.88			lм	IAA I		29.91
28	1858				-RA				0 20.9				6	250		28.90			M	AA		29.93
28	1947	lo 💮	BKN080 BKN200	10.00	-RA	79	26.	0 6	9 20.6	64	18.0	60	8	220		28.92				AA		29.95
28	2047	0	FEW100 SCT150 BKN200	10.00		82	28.	0 7	0 20.9	63	17.0	53	6	VR		28.94			М	AA		29.97

Dynamically generated Tue Feb 14 18:50:55 EST 2017 via http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/qclcd/QCLCD

QUALITY CONTROLLED LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA (final) HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE LUKE AFB AIRPORT (23111) GLENDALE, AZ (09/2016)

National Climatic Data Center Federal Building 151 Patton Avenue Asheville, North Carolina 28801

Elevation: 1085 ft. above sea level

Latitude: 33.55 Longitude: -112.366 Data Version: VER2

Date		Station Type	Sky Conditions	Visibility (SM)	Weather Type	В	Ory ulb mp (C)	В	Wet Bulb emp	P Te	ew oint emp	ReI Humd %	Wind Speed (MPH)	Wind Dir	JGUSIS	Station Pressure (in. hg)	Press Tend		Pressure	Report Type	Precip. Total (in)	Alti- meter (in. hg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		11		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 2	0058 0158 0158 0358 0358 0558 0658 0758 0658 0958 1058 1158 1258 1458 1458 1458 1458 2058 2158 22158 2238 2318 2328	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	CLR FEW150 FEW150 CLR CLR CLR CLR CLR CLR CLR FEW120 FEW160	10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00		76 74 71 73 70 74 76 79 83 85 86 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 77 77	24.7 23.2 23.2 21.9 22.7 21.1 22.3 22.3 22.3 22.3 22.3 22.3 22.3	61 66 60 65 60 62 62 63 64 64 65 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	16.3 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.1 14.8 16.6 16.4 17.4 18.0 18.1 18.0 17.5 16.6 16.6 16.6 16.6 16.6 16.6 16.6 16	551 551 552 552 552 553 553 554 555 554 555 555 552 552 553 554 555 555 555 555 555 555 555 555	10.5 10.6 9.8 11.3 9.6 10.0 9.3 10.0 9.5 9.4 9.7 9.8 10.1 10.2 10.6 9.5 9.8 9.7 9.8	42 45 43 443 440 35 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33	5762705111 110111 17118775365368	070 040 310 VR 070 000 090 090 100 110 050 VR	22	28.83 28.83 28.82 28.81 28.80 28.82 28.84 28.85 28.85 28.86 28.85 28.79 28.76 28.71 28.71 28.71 28.71 28.74 28.74 28.74 28.75 28.75 28.75			29.95 29.94 29.93 29.93 29.93 29.95 29.97 29.98 29.98 29.98 29.98 29.83 29.85 29.85 29.86 29.86 29.86 29.86	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	T	29.99 29.998 29.97 29.96 29.97 29.98 30.00 30.02 30.01 30.02 30.01 29.97 29.95 29.99 29.87 29.87 29.87 29.87 29.89 29.90 29.90 29.91 29.91 29.91
	2358	0	FEW130	10.00							10.6		7	340		28.75			29.88	AA		29.91

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QUALITY CONTROLLED LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA (final) HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE LUKE AFB AIRPORT (23111) GLENDALE, AZ (09/2016) National Climatic Data Center Federal Building 151 Patton Avenue Asheville, North Carolina 28801

Elevation: 1085 ft. above sea level

Latitude: 33.55 Longitude: -112.366 Data Version: VER2

Date		Station Type	Sky Conditions	Visibility (SM)	Weather Type	(F)	Dry Bulb emp (C)	B	Vet ulb emp (C)	P.	ew oint mp (C)	ReI Humd %	Wind Speed (MPH)	Wind Dir	Wind Gusts (MPH)	Station Pressure (in. hg)	Press Tend			Report Type	Precip. Total (in)	Alti- meter (in. hg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
28	0058			8.00			24.1		16.3				7	330		28.74			29.86	AA		29.90
	0158 0258		CLR CLR	9.00 10.00			22.8 22.1	60	15.7 15.4	51	10.5	46	6 5	340 360		28.74 28.74			29.86 29.86	AA AA		29.90 29.89
28	0348		BKN100 BKN130	10.00			22.1		15.4					030		28.75			M 29.00	IAA AA		29.09
28	0358		SCT100	10.00			22.1		15.7					030		28.75			29.88	IAA		29.91
	0458		SCT130	10.00			23.5		16.4				ls	340		28.75			29.88	AA		29.91
28	0558		SCT120	10.00		73	22.8	61	16.2	53	11.4	50		040		28.77			29.90	AA		29.93
28	0658		SCT100	10.00		72	22.4	61	16.3	54	12.1	53	5	330		28.79			29.92	AA		29.95
	0758		CLR	10.00			26.1		17.9				5	340		28.80			29.93	AA		29.96
28 28	0858 0958		CLR CLR	10.00 10.00			27.9 30.0		18.8 19.5					040 070		28.81 28.81			29.93 29.93	AA AA		29.97 29.97
28	1058		CLR	10.00			31.2		19.5				8	100		28.80			29.93	IAA AA		29.96
28	1158		FEW190	10.00			32.3		19.9				15	140		28.79			29.91	IAA		29.95
28	1258		FEW160	10.00			32.9		20.4				5	110		28.76			29.88	AA		29.92
28	1358		CLR	10.00			34.6	69	20.6	55	12.8	27	9	100		28.74			29.86	AA		29.90
28	1458		CLR	10.00			34.9		20.5				10	140	24	28.74			29.85	AA		29.89
28	1558		SCT090	10.00		95	35.1		20.3				10	150		28.72			29.84	AA		29.88
28	1658		CLR	10.00		94	34.6	69	20.3	54	12.2	26	9	180		28.72			29.84	AA		29.88
28 28	1758 1808		BKN090 SCT090	10.00 10.00			34.2 34.0s		20.9				10 14	140 140	22	28.72 28.72			29.84 M	AA AA	_	29.88 29.88
28	1838		SCT090 SCT041 SCT110	7.00	l _{-RA}		33.0		22.3				6	180	~~	28.74			lm M	IAA	l '	29.90
28	1850		FEW041 SCT100 BKN150		' ' '		31.0		21.3				Ιĭ	lvR		28.74			lж	AA	Ι ΄	29.90
28	1858	o	SCT039 BKN090 BKN110	9.00		87	30.8		22.0			46	18	190		28.75			29.88	AA	T	29.91
28	1859		SCT036 BKN090 BKN110				31.0		21.8				20	190	26	28.75			М	AA	T	29.91
28	1904		SCT039 BKN090 BKN110		l		30.0		22.5				13	190	26	28.76			M		0.01	29.92
28	1914		SCT039 SCT090	10.00	-TSRA		28.0		21.8				<u> 7</u>	250		28.77			M		0.01	29.93
28 28	1919 1929		SCT039 BKN090 FEW038 BKN090	10.00 10.00	-RA VCTS		28.0 28.0		20.8 21.8					250 240	25	28.75 28.77			M M		0.01	29.91 29.93
28	1933	ľ,	BKN090	10.00	-RA		28.0		21.0					250		28.77			lm M		0.01	29.93
28	1944		SCT090 BKN110	10.00	170		28.0		21.8					220		28.77			lм		0.01	29.93
28	1958		BKN100	10.00			27.4		21.3					VR		28.78			29.91		0.01	29.94
28	2008		SCT100	10.00			27.0	72	22.3	68	20.0	65		070		28.78			М	AA		29.94
28	2058		SCT130	10.00			26.2		22.0				5	020		28.80			29.93	AA		29.96
28	2158		BKN140	10.00		78			22.1				<u>[6</u>	360		28.80			29.92	AA		29.96
28 28	2258		OVC150	10.00			24.6		20.8				9	020		28.82			29.94	AA		29.98
28	2358	Įυ	OVC150	10.00		1/6	24.5	lo9	20.8	рь	18.9	7.1	ြ၁	350		28.83			29.95	AA		29.99

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QUALITY CONTROLLED LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA (final) HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE SCOTTSDALE AIRPORT (03192) SCOTTSDALE, AZ (09/2016) National Climatic Data Center Federal Building 151 Patton Avenue Asheville, North Carolina 28801

Elevation: 1473 ft. above sea level

Latitude: 33.622 Longitude: -111.910 Data Version: VER2

						_	Day	_	\A/~+	_	Daw		1	1								_
	Time	Station	Sky	Visibi l ity	Weather		Ory Ju l b		Wet Bulb		Dew Point	Rel	Wind	Wind	Wind	Station	Press	Net 3-br	Sea Level	Report	Precip.	Alti-
Date	(LST)		Conditions	(SM)	Type		emp	-	Temp		Temp	Humo		, L Di-		Pressure			Pressure		lotai	meter
	ľ í	,,		` ′	' '	(F)	(C)	(F) (C	;) (F	(C)	%	(MPH)	'	(MPH)	(in. hg)		(mb)		''	(in)	(in. hg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10) 1·	1 12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
27	0053		CLR	10.00		77	25.0) 59	15	.2 4	7.8	33	9	080		28.43			29.95	AA		30.03
	0153		CLR	10.00		76	24.4	4 59	15	.0 4	7.8	35	7	080		28.42			29.94	AA		30.02
	0253		CLR	10.00							7 8.3	36	8	090		28.40			29.93	AA		30.00
	0353		CLR	10.00		75	23.9	9 59	15	.0 4	7 8.3	37	6	100		28.40			29.93	AA		30.00
	0453		CLR	10.00		76	24.4	4 60) 15	.2 4	7 8.3	36	11	100		28.40			29.93	AA		30.00
	0553		CLR	10.00		75	23.9	9 60) 15	.3 48	8.9	39	9	100	17	28.41			29.95	AA		30.01
	0653		CLR	10.00		72	22.2	2 58	3 14	.6 4	8.9	43	5	130		28.45			29.98	AA		30.05
	0753		CLR	10.00		73	22.8	3 59	15	.1 49	9.4	43	5	110		28.46			30.00	AA		30.06
	0853		CLR	10.00		80	26.7	7[61	16	.1[4]		31	6	070		28.44			29.97	AA		30.04
	0953		BKN100	10.00								32	11	130		28.46			29.99	AA	l_	30.06
27	1053		FEW055 SCT075 BKN110	10.00	l						10.0		9	090	l	28.46			29.99	AA	Ľ	30.06
27	1153				-RA						3 11.7		16	060	34	28.39			29.93	AA	l <u>!</u>	29.99
27	1253		CLR	10.00							10.0		6	070		28.39			29.92	AA	l'	29.99
27	1353		CLR	10.00							10.0		9	100	l.,	28.36			29.89	AA		29.96
27	1453		CLR	10.00							7 8.3	26	9	110	18	28.34			29.87	AA		29.94
27	1553 1653		CLR	10.00							7.8	25	3	VR		28.32			29.85	AA		29.92
27 27	1753		CLR CLR	10.00 10.00							7 8.3	25 26	5 3	120 090		28.30 28.30			29.83 29.83	AA AA		29.90 29.90
27	1853		CLR	10.00								30	3	170		28.32			29.85	AA AA		29.90
	1948		BKN016		HZ						10.0		6	210		28.32			129.85 M	ISP		29.92
27 27	1946		BKN016	2.50	HZ HZ						10.0		5	200		28.33			I _M	ISP ISP		29.93
27	1953		BKN014	2.00	HZ						10.0		3	200		28.33			29.87	AA		29.93
27	2002		OVC012	1.50	HZ						10.0		3	230		28.33			M M	ISP		29.93
27	2014		CLR	4.00	HZ						10.0		3	180		28.33			lм	SP		29.93
27	2053		CLR	4.00	HZ						1 10.6		lõ	000		28.35			29.88	AA		29.95
27	2100		OVC006	2.00	HZ						1 10.6		0	000		28.35			M M	SP		29.95
	2126			3.00	HZ						1 10.6		lő	000		28.35			ľм	SP	l	29.95
27	2151		SCT008	5.00	HZ						10.0		6	000		28.35			I'M	ISP		29.95
	2153		SCT008	5.00	HZ						10.0		lő	000		28.35			29.88	AA		29.95
27	2253		FEW120	10.00	l' " -							33	Ĭš	040		28.35			29.88	IÃÃ		29.95
	2353		CLR	10.00							10.0		Ĭĕ	360		28.35			29.88	IAA	l	29.95

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QUALITY CONTROLLED LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA (final) HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE SCOTTSDALE AIRPORT (03192) SCOTTSDALE, AZ (09/2016)

National Climatic Data Center Federal Building 151 Patton Avenue Asheville, North Carolina 28801

Elevation: 1473 ft. above sea level

Latitude: 33.622 Longitude: -111.910 Data Version: VER2

Date		Station Type	Sky Conditions	Visibility (SM)	Weather Type	B	Ory Sulb emp (C)	E	Vet Bulb emp (C)	(F)		ReI Humd %	Wind Speed (MPH)		Wind Gusts (MPH)	Fiessule	Press Tend		Pressure	Report Type	Precip. Total (in)	Alti- meter (in. hg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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QUALITY CONTROLLED LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA (final)

National Climatic Data Center Federal Building 151 Patton Avenue Asheville, North Carolina 28801

HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE PHOENIX SKY HARBOR INTL AIRPORT (23183) PHOENIX, AZ (09/2016)

Elevation: 1107 ft. above sea level

Latitude: 33.427 Longitude: -112.003 Data Version: VER3

Date	(LST)		Sky Conditions	Visibility (SM)	Weather Type	B Te (F)	Ory ulb emp (C)	B Te (F)	Vet ulb emp (C)	(F)		%	Wind Speed (MPH)	Dir	(MPH)	(in. hg)		Chg (mb)	Level Pressure (in. hg)		Precip. Total (in)	Alti- meter (in. hg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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QUALITY CONTROLLED LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA (final)

National Climatic Data Center Federal Building 151 Patton Avenue Asheville, North Carolina 28801

HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE PHOENIX SKY HARBOR INTL AIRPORT (23183) PHOENIX, AZ (09/2016)

Elevation: 1107 ft. above sea level

Latitude: 33.427 Longitude: -112.003 Data Version: VER3

Date	Time (LST)	Station Type	Sky Conditions	Visibi l ity (SM)	Weather Type	В	Ory ulb emp	W Bu Ter (F)	np	Pe Te	ew pint emp	ReI Humd %	Wind Speed (MPH)	Wind Dir	Wind Gusts (MPH)	Station Pressure (in. hg)	Press Tend		Level Pressure	լкероπ	lotai	Alti- meter (in. hg)
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QUALITY CONTROLLED LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA (final) HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE

National Climatic Data Center Federal Building 151 Patton Avenue Asheville, North Carolina 28801

HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE WILLIAMS GATEWAY AIRPORT (23104) PHOENIX, AZ (09/2016)

Elevation: 1382 ft. above sea level

Latitude: 33.3 Longitude: -111.666 Data Version: VER2

Date	Time (LST)	Station Type	Sky Conditions	Visibility (SM)	Weather Type	в	Ory ulb emp (C)	В	Vet sulb emp	6	Dew Point Temp	ReI Humd %	Wind Speed (MPH)	Wind Dir	(MPH)	Station Pressure (in. hg)			Pressure (in. hg)	Report Type	Precip. Total (in)	Alti- meter (in. hg)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1 12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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QUALITY CONTROLLED LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA (final)

National Climatic Data Center Federal Building 151 Patton Avenue Asheville, North Carolina 28801

HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE
WILLIAMS GATEWAY AIRPORT (23104)
PHOENIX, AZ
(09/2016)

Elevation: 1382 ft. above sea level

Latitude: 33.3 Longitude: -111.666 Data Version: VER2

28 0035 0 CLR	Date	Time (LST)	Station Type	Sky Conditions	Visibility (SM)	Weather Type	Bı Te	ry ulb mp (C)	B Te	Vet ulb emp	P Te	ew oint emp	ReI Humd %	Wind Speed (MPH)	Wind Dir	Wind Gusts (MPH)	Station Pressure (in. hg)	Press Tend		Pressure	Report Type	Precip. Total (in)	Alti- meter (in. hg)
28 0035 0 CLR	1	2	3	4	5	6			9	10	_		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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APPENDIX C

NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD



PUBLIC NOTICE

Request for Public Comments on Exceptional Events in the Maricopa County (Greater Phoenix) PM₁₀ Nonattainment Area

In 2005, Congress identified a need to account for events that result in exceedances of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) that are exceptional in nature (e.g., not expected to reoccur or caused by acts of nature beyond man-made controls.) In response, EPA promulgated the Exceptional Events Rule (EER) to address exceptional events in 40 CFR Parts 50 and 51 on March 22, 2007 (72 FR 13560). On October 3, 2016, EPA released final revisions to the exceptional events rule. The EER allows for states and tribes to "flag" air quality monitoring data as an exceptional event. If flagged, these data can be excluded from consideration in air quality planning if EPA concurs with the demonstration submitted by the flagging agency documenting that all procedural and technical requirements have been met.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 50.14(c)(3)(i), the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) is soliciting comments on its final demonstration of an event that has caused elevated concentrations of PM₁₀ in the Maricopa County (Greater Phoenix) PM₁₀ Nonattainment area on 4/25/16, 5/27/16, 7/29/16, 9/27/16, 9/28/16. ADEQ has decided to flag these episodes based on this analysis. A copy of the demonstration is available for review beginning Monday, 7/31/17, on the ADEQ website at http://www.azdeq.gov/programs/air-quality-programs/natural-exceptional-events-demonstration. Interested parties can submit written comments throughout the comment period which will end at 5:00 p.m. on https://www.azdeq.gov/programs/air-quality-programs/natural-exceptional-events-demonstration. Interested parties can submit written comments throughout the comment period which will end at 5:00 p.m. on https://www.asdeq.gov/programs/air-quality-programs/natural-exceptional-events-demonstration. Interested parties can submit written comments throughout the comment period which will end at 5:00 p.m. on https://www.asdeq.gov/programs/air-quality-programs/natural-exceptional-events-demonstration.

Written comments should be addressed, faxed, or e-mailed to: Air Assessment Section, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, 1110 W. Washington Street, 3415-A, Phoenix, AZ 85007, E-mail: exceptionalevents@azdeq.gov.

In addition to being available on-line, a copy of the analysis is available for review, Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., at the <u>ADEQ Records Management Center</u>, 1110 W. Washington St., Phoenix, AZ, 85007, Attn: Records Center, (602) 771-4380, e-mail: recordscenter@azdeq.gov.

To request an auxiliary aid or service for accessible communication, please contact (602) 771-2215 or at co2@azdeq.gov or dial 7-1-1 for TTY/TTD Services.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

A GANNETT COMPANY

Advertising Invoice



Account	Number

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Classified - Daily

Description

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Pub Date

07/31

3415A-3

Class Category Class Request for Public Comments on Exc (PO# ADSPO12-023863:508)

State Agency Public

95.00

Units

Times Billed

Run

Total Invoice Charges

Units

920.55 9.69

920.55

Amount

Total Amount Due 920.55

Rate



TO ENSURE PROPER CREDIT RETURN BOTTOM PORTION OF THIS BILL WITH YOUR PAYMENT

5			
Customer Name	Statement Date	Statement #	Account Number
ADEQ	07/31/17	25182932	6027712338ADEQ
Credit Card Payment Options		Make Checks Pays	able To
Credit Card Number	[]Visa []Discover	The Arizona Republic PO Box 677595	

Credit Card Paym	nent Options
Credit Card Number	[]MasterCard []Visa []Discover
Signature:	Exp Date (mm-yy)

Dallas, TX 75267-7595

Amount Due									
\$	920.55								

DUE UPON RECEIPT

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

PO Box 194, Phoenix, Arizona 85001-0194

Phone 1-602-444-7315

Fax 1-877-943-0443

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

ADEQ 1110 W WASHINGTON Phoenix, AZ 85007

Order#

0008709430

of Affidavits

1

P.O #

ADSPO12-023863:508

Published Date(s):

07/31/17

STATE OF ARIZONA COUNTY OF

SS.

I, being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says: That I am the legal of Business Gazette, newspaper of general circulation the counties of Maricopa, Coconino, Pima the and Pinal. in State of Arizona. published weekly Phoenix. Arizona. at and that the copy hereto attached is of the advertisement in the said paper on the dates indicated

Sworn to before me this

31 ST day of JULY 2017

ROSE J NOVAK Notary Public – Arizona Maricopa County My Comm. Expires Mar 14, 2021

Notary Public

Request for Public Comments on Exceptional Comments on Exceptional
Events in the
Maricopa County
(Greater Prioenix) PM10
Nonattainment Area
In 2005, Congress identified a need to account for events that result in exceedances of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) that are exceptional in nature (e.g., not expected to recoccur or caused by acts of nature beyond man-made controls.) In response, EPA promulgated the Exceptional events Rule (EER) to address exceptional events in 40 CFR Parts 50 and 51 on March 22, 2007 (72 FR 13560). On October 3, 2016, EPA released final revisions to the exceptional events rule. The EER allows for states and tribes to "flag" as an exceptional event. If flagged, these data can be excluded from consideration in air quality planning if EPA concurs with the deministration submitted by the Events in the excluded from consumera-tion in air qualifier planning if EPA concurs with the dem-onstration submitted by the flagging agency document-ing that procedural and flagging ing that technical requirements have been met. n met.
to 40 CFR 50.
), the Arizona Deof Environmental
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s on its final demof an event that Pursuant 14(c)(3)(i), partment Quality comments of an event ...
I elevated conof PM10 in the
County (Greater
PM10 onstration caused centrations Maricopa Phoenix) Nonattainment area OF) 4/ Nonattainment area on 4
25/16, 5/27/16, 7/29/16, 9
27/16, 9/28/16, ADEO has
decided to flag these episodes based on this analysis. A copy of the demonstration is available for review beginning Monday, 7,
31/17, on the ADEQ website
at www.azden.com/ 7/29/16, 9/ ADEO has these epiat www.azdeq.gov/ environ/air/plan/nee.html. environ/air/ plain/nee.nmi.
Interested parties can submit written comments
throughout the comment
period which will end at
5:00 p.m. on Thursday, 8/
31/17. Any comments received will be responded to
and forwarded to EPA with and forwarded to the final demonstration. to EPA with should Written comments be addressed, faxed, or e--mailed to: -mailed to:

Air Assessment Section, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, 1110 W.

Washington Street, 3415-A,

Phoenix, AZ 85007, E-mail: o x ceptionalevents@azdeq. in addition to being ble on-line, a copy of the analysis is available for review, Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., at the ADEQ Records Management Center. 1110 W.

Washington St. Phoenix, AZ, 85007, Attn: Records Center, (602) 771-4380, e-mail; recordscenter@azdeq .gov, To request an auxiliary aid or service for accessible communication, please contact (602) 771-2215 or at co2 @azdeq.gov or dial 7-1-1 for TTY/TTD Services. Pub: July 31, 2017

APPENDIX D

EXCEPTIONAL EVENT INITIAL NOTIFICATION FORM

EE Initial Notification Summary Information

 PM_{10}

Submitting Agency: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

Agency Contact: **Jonny Malloy**Date Submitted: **May 18, 2017**Applicable NAAQS: **1987 PM**₁₀

Affected Regulatory Decision¹: Maricopa County Non-Attainment

(for classification decisions, specify level of the classification with/without EE concurrence)

Area Name/Designation Status: Maricopa County – Phoenix (Serious)
Design Value Period (list three year period): 2015-2017 and/or 2016-2018

A) Information specific to each flagged monitor day that may be submitted to EPA in support of the affected regulatory decision listed above

Date of Event	Type of Event (high wind, volcano, wildfires/prescribed fire, other ²)	AQS Flag	Monitor AQS ID (and POC)	Monitor Name	Exceedance Concentration (with units)	Notes (e.g. event name, links to other events)
September 27, 2016	High Wind RJ 04-0		04-013-2001-1	Glendale	180 μg/m³	State of Arizona Exceptional Event Documentation of a High Wind Dust Event PM10 Exceedance on September 27, 2016 in the Maricopa County PM10 Nonattainment Area
September 27, 2016	High Wind	RJ	04-013-9997-3	JLG Supersite	161 μg/m³	State of Arizona Exceptional Event Documentation of a High Wind Dust Event PM10 Exceedance on September 27, 2016 in the Maricopa County PM10 Nonattainment Area
September 28, 2016	High Wind	RJ	04-013-2001-1	Glendale	223 μg/m³	State of Arizona Exceptional Event Documentation of a High Wind Dust Event PM10 Exceedance on September 28, 2016 in the Maricopa County PM10 Nonattainment Area

B) Violating Monitors Information

(listing of all violating monitors in the planning area, regardless of operating agency, and regardless of whether or not they are impacted by EEs)

 and a surface of the		
Monitor (AQS ID and POC)	Design Value (without EPA concurrence on	Design Value (with EPA concurrence on all events
	any of the events listed in table A above)	listed in table A above)

¹ designation, classification, attainment determination, attainment date extension, or finding of SIP inadequacy leading to SIP call

² Provide additional information for types of event described as "other"

C) Summary of Maximum Design Value (DV) Monitor Information (Effect of EPA Concurrence on Maximum Design Value Monitor Determination) (Two highest values from Table B)

Maximum DV monitor (AQS ID and POC) without EPA concurrence on any of the events listed in table A above (2015-2017)	Design Value 0.66	Design Value Monitor Glendale (04-013-2001-1) and West 43rd (04-013-4009-1)	Note: The Glendale monitor exceedances are in the EE high wind submittal for Sept. 27-28, 2016.
Maximum DV monitor (AQS ID and POC) with EPA concurrence on all events listed in table A above (2015-2017)	Design Value 0.66	Design Value Monitor West 43 rd (04-013-4009-1)	
Maximum DV monitor (AQS ID and POC) without EPA concurrence on any of the events listed in table A above (2016-2018)	Design Value 0.66	Design Value Monitor Glendale (04-013-2001-1) and West 43rd (04-013-4009-1)	Note: The Glendale monitor exceedances are in the EE high wind submittal for Sept. 27-28, 2016.
Maximum DV monitor (AQS ID and POC) with EPA concurrence on all events listed in table A above (2016-2018)	Design Value 0.66	Design Value Monitor West 43rd (04-013-4009-1)	

Note: The event in Table A is being submitted as an exceptional event demonstration due to the historical likelihood of additional high wind dust events occurring over the next few years. Subsequent initial notification forms may be submitted to EPA as documentation of the additional 2017-2018 events are pursued and prepared.